JPRS-SEA-86-063
25 APRIL 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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15 April 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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CAMBODIA

VIETNAM

AUSTRALIA

CAR BOMBS EXPLODE AT POLICE COMPLEX, 13 INJURED

Bombs Injure 21 at Melbourne Police HQ

BK270852 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] A series of bombs have exploded outside a major police complex in Australia's southern state of Victoria injuring at least 21 people, one of them critically. Police said five bombs exploded near the Russel Street police station and a nearby magistrates court in Melbourne.

The bombs had been placed in two cars, one of which was parked outside the entrance to the police complex and the other outside the court.

Radio Australia's Melbourne office says the 12 policemen and a court official, believed to be magistrate, are among the casualties. It says injuries range from lacerations caused by flying glass to multiple fractures and severe burns.

So far, no one has claimed responsibility for the attack which happened as lunch hour traffic was reaching its peak. The police bomb squad is carrying out an intensive search for more booby trapped cars.

'Psychopath' Blamed

BK280907 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Police in Melbourne believe a psychopath with a grudge against the police was responsible for yesterday's bomb blast in the center of the city which injured 22 people and caused extensive damage.

The assistant commissioner for crime, Mr (Dilanas), says the police have not found a connection between the bombing and any known terrorist organization within Australia. Mr (Dilanas) says the bomber needed only a slight knowledge of explosives to detonate the gelignite bomb which was hidden in a car parked outside the police headquarters building in Russel Street.

The bomb blast, as well as the explosion of the petrol tanks of five cars, injured 22 people, including 11 police officers, one of whom is in a critical condition in hospital with burns to half her body.

The Victorian state government has offered a reward of $100,000 for information leading to the capture of the person or persons responsible. It is the largest reward ever offered in Victoria.

Police from the crime, arson, homicide, and criminal intelligence squads have set up a special force to investigate the bomb attack. Two city blocks around the site of the explosion have been cordoned off and it could be several days before the area returns to normal.

Blast Takes on 'Terrorist Profile'

BK291254 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Police in Victoria say they are keeping an open mind in their investigations into last Thursday's car bombing in Melbourne. A total of 22 people, including 11 police oficers, were injured in the blast in front of the Russel Street police complex.

The assistant commissioner for crime, Mr (Paul Dilanas), says a special task force is looking at a lot of leads and he does not wish to be more specific at this stage. Mr (Dilanas) refused to discuss claims of an extreme right-wing group's involvement in the attack. The group last year threatened to blow up the police complex after one of its members was fatally shot by police. Police spokesman said, however, the Thursday incident was now taking on a terrorist profile.

The official representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Australia, Mr (Ali Khasad), has issued a statement denying any PLO link with the attack.

A big cleanup at Russel Street has started and members of the special operations group continued to sift through debris. Damages to the police complex alone are expected to total more than $1 million [Australian dollars].

/7051
CSO: 4200/845

INDONESIA

SIGNING OF TAIWAN LNG EXPORT CONTRACT EXPECTED SOON

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] It is expected that an agreement concerning the export of Indonesian liquified natural gas to Taiwan will be signed early in 1986. It is estimated that, beginning in 1990, the first exports of LNG will be carried out.

The above was stated by a spokesperson for a Taiwanese oil company in Taipei to REUTER last Friday (22 November).

For the above reason Taiwan will need funds of approximately $820 million, among other things, to build a reception terminal for LNG in Kaohsiung, in southern Taiwan, to receive gas imported from Indonesia.

Oil companies of that country now buy at least 15,000-20,000 barrels of crude oil a day from Indonesia. That oil is produced, among others, in old oil fields of East Kalimantan by a production-sharing contractor for Pertamina, Tesoro, and is exported to Taiwan through the port of Tarakan.

For the LNG, Taiwan will import between 1.5 and 2 million tons per year from Indonesia for a contract term of 20 years.

From East Kalimantan

LNG needs for Taiwan will be supplied from East Kalimantan. Indonesia, that is, Pertamina, will construct a fifth train at Bontang right next to the four other trains which are now in the midst of operation. Train Five or Train E for Taiwan will be build beside Train D.

Several weeks ago the general manager for Badak Natural Gas Liquefaction, Inc, Ir. Simon Tampubolon, said that the train which will be built for Taiwan has a production capacity up to 40 shipments per year, even though the design capacity is only 1.5 million tons per year.

To build the train, approximately U.S.$255 million in funds are needed, which will be obtained from foreign loans. Those loans form a downpayment for the LNG which will be produced, so that it will not burden the foreign debt or the state budget.

According to Tampubolon, Train E will be finished at the same time as the receiving terminal in Kaohsiung. Another distinguishing aspect is that this train will also be the first to be completed with facilities to produce LNG, an energy source which is to be promoted by Pertamina in an effort to diversify the marketing of energy overseas, especially to Japan.

12336/8918
CSO: 4213/67

VILLAGE COOPERATIVES MUST BUY RICE REGARDLESS OF QUALITY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Village cooperatives (KUD's) will be required to buy all paddy rice from farmers regardless of quality in the 1986-87 harvest. For this rice, the KUD will be given facilities to support the above-mentioned activity.

The minister of cooperatives and head of the logistics board (BULOG), Bustanil Arifin, made the above statement to KUD managers for the Karawang Regency in West Java on Wednesday, 27 November. The minister was in Karawang to prepare for the 1986-87 food procurement.

From the beginning of the meeting with KUD, managers and the district chief of Karawang, Bustanil stressed that (given the increased price of fertilizer and the capability of farmers) it is estimated that production for next year will increase.

After the meeting Bustanil said to reporters that the above statement was to make KUD's more aware of their responsibility to safeguard basic prices at the village level. (Because) until now (it is felt) there are still KUD's that adopt an indifferent attitude and even join in screaming about the decline in the basic prices.

To the KUD managers who attended the above-mentioned meeting, Bustanil asked that farmers be informed not to sell their unhulled paddy rice immediately after harvest but to try to dry it first so that the farmers can achieve an increase in value.

At the meeting, several KUD managers also suggested that the price of buying rice by BULOG from KUD be increased from the 285 Rupiah currently in effect. Because it is based on KUD calculations, the price of rice should be 294 Rupiah, that is, with the addition of interest, cost of milling, and KUD administrative costs.

From the above suggestion, Bustanil agreed to increase the price of buying rice from KUD by BULOG to 290 Rupiah per kg, effective for all of Indonesia for the time being.

12836/8918
CSO: 4213/67

LABOR FEDERATION CHANGES NAMES, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 30 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta--The All-Indonesian Labor Federation (FBSI) has changed its name to the All-Indonesian Workers Union (SPSI) after an agreement to change the term "labor" to "workers" along with the form from a federation to a unitary organization.

During the FBSI Congress' plenary session in Jakarta this afternoon it was also agreed to reduce the total number of trade unions (SBLP's) from 21 to 90.

"With this let us say, 'Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return,' to the late FBSI," said commission Chairman M. Sinungan jokingly before the meeting participants after reporting results of the commission's work and achieving the agreement of the participants.

The above-mentioned commission noted in connection with the adoption of the unitary structure that nine departments will be formed at the level of the Central Executive Council (DPP) to handle sectoral issues, whereas at the regional level bureaus will be formed whose number will be in accordance with that of ex-SBLP's resulting from the merger. Department chairmen will be appointed by the SPSI DPP, whereas bureau chairmen will be appointed by the SPSI regional executive councils (DPD's).

The SPSI DPP consists of 17 persons: a general chairman, 6 deputy chairmen, a secretary general, 6 deputy secretaries general, and a treasurer along with 2 deputy treasures.

At the central level a supervisory board will be formed and at the provincial level an advisory board will be formed. The two boards are to be responsible for providing considerations and advice to the SPSI DPP and the SPSI DPD. The supervisory board will be appointed by the SPSI DPP for 5-year terms.

12836/8918
CSO: 4213/67

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[illegible]

On US pressure

[illegible]

On the snap election

[illegible]

On the four-day revolution in February

[illegible]

On the effects of the release of political prisoners

[illegible]

On his days in the academy

[illegible]

On the coup and detention

[illegible]

the NPA yet but I had contact with them. Before the raid, I met with some of the leaders in Isabela. What pushed me to defect was the surveillance on me. Some military officials would come to the house, together with men who looked like goons, and they would scare me."

On his guerrilla days

"After the raid, we went to Isabela, to the Sierra Madre. With the NPA, *katakot-takot na combat*
11. *experience*. I was hit by an M 79, a grenade launcher. When you get hit by it, it's just like what you see in
12. the movies, *tumotilapon ka*. I conducted military training in the NPA. I was transferred from one squad to another. I trained them on how to conduct ambuscades, raids, how to handle weapons. I did not lead any group or handle any troops. Maybe the leaders did not completely trust me. They may have been testing me. There was a time I led a survey group that crossed the Sierra Madre. We walked 14 days, we got lost. Out Ito gunds saved us. We hunted for food. You'll die in the forest from hunger. Three or four died of hunger. When government troopers came, *marami ang bakbakan*. But everytime one of
13. us died, he would be replaced because we organized along the way. For 11 straight days, we ate nothing but coconuts. Then, another time, we would eat nothing but bananas. We would boil sinsu and this would serve as rice. The raw bananas would be our viand. 14.

"In one encounter, I recognized the enemy only when he was very near. I tried to unlock the Armalite, it did not because it was rusty from the rains. Instead, I extended my hand to the soldier and said, "*Kumusta ka?*" I shook his hand
15. and he recognized me. We had a bout, he was shooting his gun but it was pointed to the ground. We rolled in the ground. I shouted, "Surround the area! *May kalaban*." My
16. colleague shot the soldier while we were on the ground . . . his blood was all over me. *Natulala ako*. If I
17. tried to reminisce about this and other close shaves in the cell, I would have nightmares. My hands would become cold, I would sweat. But then, in the mountains, I never waivered. Now, all the gory incidents have a psychological
18. effect . . ."

On future plans

"I'm still confused. There are some job offers. The reformists, they were here yesterday (Wednesday, March 5), they sent feelers for me to come back to the military. I'm considering it. There's no other job I know but military work. How can I engage in business when my line is military . . . I will be a flop in any other life. I have no experience in business. My La Salle classmates
19. offered me a job in the university, maybe in the library. I find it difficult to go back to teaching. I don't have a master's degree or doctoral degree. It is also difficult to speak
20. fluently after 10 years of isolation. *Nabubulol ako*. I would prefer a
21. civilian job, it depends on the offer. No, the new government has not offered me any job. No offers from human rights groups, either."

1 ["That long isolation is mental anguish. Your mind is completely beaten up."]

2 ["strong backing from a godfather, bootlicking"]

3 [If you have been shown good things, then would you still be fighting?"]

4 ["Down w/ Aquino dictatorship"]

5 [It will only stir up trouble]

6 [our morale went up. They will fight. There was hope."]

7 [Nationalist Youth]

8 [I was always being blocked]

9 [we pointed our guns at him]

10 [Sarge, have patience]

11 [We had a lot of combat experience.]

12 [being flung around.]

13 [a big fire fight ensued.]

14 [[illegible]n dish]

15 [How are you]

16 ["The enemy is here."]

17 [I was dumbfounded]

/9317
CSO: 4200/838

PHILIPPINES

WEEKLY VIEWS GOVERNMENT 'BATTLE OF WILLS' WITH KBL

Quezon City VERITAS in English 23 Mar 86 pp 10, 11

[Article by Efren L. Danao]

[Text]

THE Aquino administration seems headed for a battle of wills with defiant KBL local officials, particularly political warlords, a situation that could potentially result in the administration's stronger reliance on the military and consequently in the increasing influence of the armed forces.

The call of Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel to the Municipal Mayors' League of the Philippines for a smooth transition "in the spirit of sportsmanship and goodwill" has been rejected by the KBL-dominated league.

League president Evaristo Singson of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, said that while they are committed to support the Aquino administration, they will not step down unless their replacements are chosen through an election.

Minister Pimentel prefaced his talk with the mayors last Thursday with the words: "I wish we had met under more cordial circumstances but I have to be frank with you. I'll have to replace most of you."

He reassured them, however, that not all local officials will be replaced. "Those who have served their people well, have no record of oppressing the people, and have not been involved in graft and corruption will be retained even if they belong to the KBL."

Earlier, MP Salvador Britanico (KBL, Iloilo) had been quoted as saying that KBL local officials will cling to their posts up to June 30 or until the Aquino government brings in the military to remove them from office.

Gov. Ali Dimaporo of Lanao del Sur, Gov. Armando Gustilo of Negros Del Norte, Mayor Ramon Durano of Danao City, and Gov. Faustino Dy may prove to be among the tougher nuts to crack. The Aquino administration may have to bring in the Marines or the Rangers to replace them.

Minister Pimentel told *Veritas*: "We will use persuasion as long as they don't use force." Pimentel has stressed that political warlords should be the first to go but added that the appointments of their replacements would be made only after exhaustive consultations.

Governor Dimaporo has refused to recognize Mrs. Aquino as the president and has vowed that whoever is appointed officer in-charge of the province will not be able to enter the capitol. Dimaporo, elected in the 1980 local elections, was appointed governor after Princess Tarhata Lucman resigned.

Pimentel has appointed Saidamen Pangarungan as Lanao del Sur OIC but withheld the appointment "because some political adjustments have to be made." The appointment of Pangarungan was decried by MP Sultan Omar Dimaralan who was pushing for the appointment of his father-in-law, Sultan Ali Dimacuta who had been governor of the still undivided Lanao. Dimacuta is also the father-in-law of Dimaporo.

Pimentel is also moving slowly in replacing Mayor Durano of Danao City. "Elections in Danao City are always a cause for national shame," chorused Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco and newly appointed Cebu City OIC John Osmeña III.

Cuenco said there will be a massacre if they will immediately replace Durano. "We may have to bring in the armed forces," he said.

"I think he is merely bluffing. I think he is actually scared," Osmeña revealed.

There were more registered voters than actual residents in Danao City in the past elections, and there has been a consistently high turnout of voters who usually give an overwhelming majority to KBL candidates.

Durano is believed to have an arsenal of firearms but Cuenco said he is not aware of the surrender of any appreciable number by the political warlord.

Armando Gustilo, appointed only last January as governor of the newly created governor of Negros del Norte, tendered his re-

signation at first, then withdrew it. The PC provincial command has cleared Gustilo of charges of possession of any loose firearms, a clearance that was met with skepticism.

Last Feb. 22, the first day of the revolution, Gen. Fidel Ramos identified Gustilo as among the political warlords who were given high-powered guns by the administration without any clearance from the military.

Gov. Faustino Dy of Isabela may be popular among his province mate but the administration is certain to make him answerable for what they perceived to be his role in the large-scale cheating against President Aquino in the Feb. 7 elections.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had claimed that "President Marcos won in Isabela by 165,000 but this came up to more than 350,000 votes. I don't know how this happened."

PIMENTEL has asked former Justice Secretary and former congressman Melanio Singson to take over the post of Dy. There is no report yet on whether or not Dy will voluntarily and graciously yield power to Singson.

Defiantly, another KBL man, Mayor Antonio Acharon of General Santos City, is not about to just give up power easily. He has refused to vacate his post in favor of lawyer Domingo Lazaro. Mayor Miguel Paderanga of Gingoog City has barricaded the city hall to prevent Arturo Lugod from assuming office.

Ilocos Sur Gov. Luis "Chavit" Singson has been quoted as warning that blood will flow if local officials are ousted without considering their merits and qualifications, as well as those of their prospective successors.

Mayor Ronald Duterte of Cebu City has challenged before the court the assumption into office of John Osmeña but the court ruled in Osmeña's favor. As of press time, Osmeña was seeking the replacement of all incumbent Cebu City councilmen, as he reportedly did not want to preside over a KBL-dominated council.

Former Makati Vice Mayor Johnny Wilson has already given up the fight for the top local post and human rights lawyer Jejomar Binay is now wielding executive powers unhampered.

Along with the officials are a big number of incumbents who have accepted the fact that the country is now under a new dispensation. Surprisingly, two former political warlords are among those who gave up their posts without any resistance.

Gov. Emilio Espinosa of Masbate and his brother, Mayor Moises Espinosa of Masbate capital town, yielded their posts without any untoward incidents to Romeo Mijares and Ricardo Celera, respectively.

When martial law was declared, the Espinosas were found to be in possession of an armored car along with an arsenal of high-powered guns. Their candidates lost in the 1984 Batasan elections to MP Jolly Fernandez and the late Venancio Vaquera. Mr. Marcos was also routed in the province last February 7.

The appointment of Celera and Mijares has tamped MP Jolly Fernandez as the new political kingpin in the province as the two are his leaders. Fernandez's elder brother was killed in the last election allegedly by a leader of the Espinosas.

Celera is the son of assassinated Fiscal Adolfo Celera whose murder has been blamed on Moises Espinosa. The Masbate regional trial court is scheduled to decide on the case on May 17. Mayor Espinosa was never suspended from office by former Local Governments Minister Jose Roño during the pendency of the case.

Another "good sport" is Gov. Eladio Calingasan of Quezon province who has also vowed to step down if and when his replacement is named. All four MPs of Quezon are with Aquino, who also won in the province.

Mr. Marcos won in La Union but just the same, KBL Gov. Vicente Aspiras made a smooth turnover to officer-in-charge Robert Duday. Nueva Ecija strongman Gov. Eduardo Joson is also paving the way for a smooth turnover of the provincial government to whoever is designated to replace him.

THE takeover of the Ilocos Norte government by Cator Raval also was smooth. Raval succeeded Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. who has fled to the United States. The top provincial post was initially taken over by Vice Gov. Roque Ablan Jr. Ablan's post is now occupied by former Concon Delegate Emerito Salva.

Other appointments announced by Minister Pimentel are: Francisco Parazo at Baguio city mayor; Vicente Emano at Misamis Oriental governor; Celerino Paredes Jr., Agusan del Sur governor; Rodolfo Buenavista, Parañaque mayor; Apolinar Flores, Paterros mayor; Isidro Garcia, Taguig mayor; Benjamin Abalos, Mandaluyong mayor; Mario Raymundo, Pasig mayor.

Benjamin Lopez, Cagayan governor; Restituto Enriquez, Cavite city mayor; Teddy Macangal, Olongapo city mayor; Roberto Pagdanganan, Bulacan governor; Alan Flores, Iligan city mayor; Efren Quiol III, Dumaguete city mayor; and Dan Lim, Tagbilaran city mayor.

Minister Pimentel urged recalcitrant KBL officials to stop trying to hold on to power if the order for their replacement has been issued.

"They should realize that there is nothing else they can do. They cannot issue appointments, sign the payroll, undertake projects and order the police. They should give up and in end cooperate with the administration in rebuilding the country," he stressed.

/9317
CSO: 4200/837

PHILIPPINES

ON FAILURE TO REMEMBER 'NAMELESS' FACE IN CROWD

Manila MR. & MS. (Special Edition) in English 7-13 Mar 86 p 23

[Commentary by Cely Bacani-Abad: "The Missing Link"]

[Text]

AS I watched the faces aglow with triumph and pride around a radiant Cory taking her oath as President of the Philippine Republic, I searched for a face in the crowd. The one with the yellow sweaty band around his head, the one who threw his body in front of an advancing tank and by raw courage turned it back, the one who went hungry, dirty and sleepless in the streets ironically guarding a battalion of soldiers who were relatively safe, armed and closeted at camp. There was Enrile, the man of courage graced by a change of heart; there was Ramos, the uncompromising man of integrity and honor – both heroes whose lives this lowly man of the street incredibly protected and saved; and there was Cory, pure of heart and now beaming – safe and firmly in place. But where was the man in-between? The Absent Face: that selfless man referred to, thanked, extolled – but uninvited to his own feast and banquet table.

The camera panned out into the streets outside Club Filipino . . . There he was, amidst the litter! Forever flashing his L sign and a broad smile . . . forever full of hope and full of courage; forever self-effacing and uncomplaining.

This was the face, who after he had sent a powerful dictator fleeing into the dark night, held up a ringed barbed wire he had torn out with his bare hands from the Mendiola barricades. Asked what it meant, he groped and stumbled on words not with the finesse of a carefully prepared Reagan statement, but with words painfully wrung out from the depths of the heart. *"Ito ang corona ng aming paghihirap. Ilalagay ko ito sa kuadro bilang alaala ng aming paghihirap para lang mahamtam ang ating kalayaan."* ("This is the crown of our sacrifice. I will frame it to remind me of the painful struggle to attain freedom.")

If this nameless man in the crowd wore his crown of thorns instead of the yellow ribbon around his head, would he have been invited and made more visible at the center of the banquet table?

/9317
CSO: 4200/837

PHILIPPINES

LETTER ON FEB 26 SITUATION IN GEN SANTOS CITY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 23 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Bernadette C. Jamir]

[Text]

EVERYDAY since the "Liberation" on Feb. 26, 1986 the newspapers (whatever few I've been able to read) have been saturated with first-hand accounts of the now-famous "Bloodless Revolution." Although I'm sure that people are still curious to read about bits and pieces of heroism or for that matter, write about them, maybe they would also like to read how things were for the people who weren't there. I write this with some trepidation, but still I must write for although I was not present in Manila during those four fateful days, my heart and thoughts were there with the millions who stood up to be counted. I like to think I was one of those counted.

I left Manila for General Santos (with apprehension but no other recourse but to go as this was official company business) on Feb 20 – a few days before the beginning of the end. The previous Sunday, Feb. 16, I had attended the Cory-Day rally at Luneta and was moved by the profound effect that this tiny lady had on that multitude. For the first time in my life, I saw how the usually hard-to-discipline Filipinos followed orders in the name of the petite soon-to-be "Madame President." When the emcee pleaded, *"Magsi-upo ho tayo para yung mga tao sa likod ay makakita"* everyone sat. Young and old, rich and poor alike. The end of that day saw me as an unofficial "Cory rah-rah girl." So it was with a feeling of doom that I left Manila on that fateful Thursday.

General Santos, for those who don't already know it, is in the heart of Mindanao's "danger territory." But for someone arriving here on that day, it didn't seem so. Everything was "normal" although the atmosphere was tense. It was so thick, you could almost cut it with a knife. Everyone at the office just lounged around listening to the radio. Whatever little news came through the radio was translated into the Visayan dialect. For a Manileña, especially a worried Manileña, this can be very frustrating. Meanings became lost in translations and what little we got made it seem like there was a civil war already raging in Manila. Newspapers (until now), especially "Cory-ny" newspapers like the *Inquirer*, *Malaya* and the *Manila Times* and magazines like *Veritas* and *Mr. and Ms.* were scarce. Whatever little quantity was able to filter through the Davao-Cotobato-General Santos ambush route sold like hotcakes or hot pandesal. Everyone was news-hungry and newspapers were fought over like spoils from some battle.

And then we heard that helicopters or planes had blown up

Nichols Air Base and tanks were massing along EDSA. Pulses started beating at the rate of 150 to 180 per minute. What to do? That was the dilemma. We all wanted to go home, to be where the action was – to be a part of history in the making and to be with our families in this time of crisis. Since I'm the one with the house nearest Crame, I worried the most. Frantic phone calls were made to Manila. Is everything okay? Do you guys have enough food? Should we go home? Conversations were garbled and messages cryptic. We hung up with more feelings of apprehension. Especially when we heard over the radio that Veritas had been bombed. After Veritas, what next? The question was: Was going home worth the risk of being declared AWOL or charged with insubordination? Now frantic calls were made to Head Office only to find out there was no work in Manila due to the situation. Our fears reached fever pitch. What now? The decision was made for us when Philippine Airlines cancelled their flights. Now we were stranded. But no, we could still go home by boat via Davao. Uh uh. There was an ongoing transportation strike in Davao. Now, we were really stranded. What else could be done but accept/face the truth with sighs of deep frustration.

At last the good news. The tyrant king is gone. Long live the queen! Long live Madame President Cory Aquino! She with the winning ways. After Nimoy, a new heroine is proclaimed. Long live the Aquinos! May they forever be producing heros/heroines who will unfalteringly lead us to freedom and greater heights as a nation.

The people of General Santos celebrated "Liberation" with unbelievable fervor last Feb. 28 at their own version of "Freedom Park." Politicians and non-politicians alike, waxed profound over the phenomenon that was their new Madame President. The spirit of reconciliation was clearly in the air as civilians and military personnel rubbed elbows. Amazing what "one little candle" can do!

In a few days, I shall be going home to Manila. To hear and read about more heroic stories of the bloodless struggle. To drool with envy and eat my heart out for not having been there. And to tell my own pitiful story of how I spent those four fateful days. But despite my story, never, no, never, to hang my head in shame. For in my own way, I was a part of that struggle. And I am proud that even if only in spirit, I was there when it mattered. That I did stand up to be counted. And for one – at last! I am proud to be a Filipino.

/9317
CSO: 4200/837

PHILIPPINES

BERNAS COLUMN ON PUBLIC SCRUTINY OF APPOINTMENTS

Quezon City VERITAS in English 23 Mar 86 pp 5, 8

["Occasional Reflections" column by Joaquin G. Bernas, S.J.: "The Appointing Authority"]

[Text]

A COUPLE of days ago, a distinguished member of the Philippine Bar gave me a call sounding very agitated by what he had heard was an impending major appointment to the Supreme Court. He urged that, if I had a hand in these matters at all, I should do something about preventing a major disaster. My simple answer to his plea was that I do not have a hand in these matters. But it was an answer that did not do justice to the importance of his concern.

Among the major flaws in the Marcos government was that the appointing authority had become a major menace. Unchecked by any other authority and not subject to review or public scrutiny, it enabled the dictator, over a period of twenty years, to fill the most sensitive positions of government with officials whose primary qualification was their loyalty to the person of the President. In response to this problem, the candidate Cory Aquino pledged that "the appointing authority of the President must be subjected to effective check and scrutiny. We must not allow the President to be surrounded by unthinking clones."

When the candidate spoke those words, she was thinking of the exercise of appointment powers in the context of the 1973 Constitution. The exercise of appointment powers presupposes the existence of a vacancy in office. Necessarily therefore she agonized over the prospect of coming into the presidency surrounded by an army of "unthinking clones" bequeathed to her by her predecessor most of whom could rightfully claim the protection of "security of tenure." But the "revolutionary" nature of her ascent to office freed her from enslavement to "security of tenure" that had ceased to serve the noble purposes of government. The monumental problem she had anticipated was suddenly transformed into a golden opportunity.

At the moment, President Aquino is confronted with the challenge of filling the vacancies in major sensitive government positions. Not least among these are vacancies in the Supreme Court. This, perhaps, is the most golden of her opportunities. She cannot afford to underestimate the sensitivity of the task of selecting men and women who will do honor to the judiciary and restore credibility to the judicial system.

The process of making the selection, I am sure, is in progress. Nothing public, however, has been said about the procedure being followed nor about the names being considered. At a time when not just one membership in the bench is at stake but the entire bench itself, there is no indication of just how, in appointments to the judiciary, she intends to fulfill her pledge that the appointing authority will be "subjected to effective check and scrutiny." One major effect of the silence on the subject is that the public is not given the opportunity to scrutinize and, where necessary, object to the appointment of

candidates lacking in the needed qualifications.

The system under the 1935 Constitution was that appointments to the judiciary, after nomination by the President, had to pass through the Commission on Appointments. The system also applied to "heads of the executive departments and bureaus, officers of the Army from the rank of colonel, of the Navy and Air Forces from the rank of captain or commander." The system was not a perfect system because the Commission on Appointments itself was part of the structure of political wheeling and dealing. But it offered the distinct advantage of making public scrutiny possible. Moreover, the very prospect of being subjected to public scrutiny served to discourage office aspirants who had skeletons to hide.

Mr. Marcos freed himself from the restraint of a Commission on Appointments. He made a monumental mess of things.

President Aquino is likewise free of the restraint of a Commission on Appointments. She must now fill a whole army of positions not just in the judiciary but also in the bureaucracy and in local governments. Egregious mistakes have already been made at least in some second echelon appointments. The need to insulate herself from the prospect of making mistakes in major appointments cannot be overemphasized. It would be well if she voluntarily availed herself of the assistance of a *public* system of scrutiny similar to or even better than the old Commission on Appointments. She has created a Commission on Good Government and a Commission on Human Rights. How about a Presidential Commission on Appointments? It will offer the added benefit of shielding her from the shadowy predators who can lead her to costly mistakes.

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Employers appear most wary and despite almost chances for a union consult with the politicized wing of the trade union movement has represented by the Siliwang Mayo Uno. Since its birth in 1980 KMU was repeatedly tagged by the Marcos regime as a communist front that mixes trade union actions with the political goal of toppling the government.

In fact, KMU has not been shy at all about its basis for political action and its unwillingness to be confined to bargaining for benefits on the shop floor level. Its officials have expressed the idea that far from being an alienation political trade unionism in the country has respectable historical roots. The first trade unions set up in the early 1900s were frankly social reforming organizations that hoped for independence from the American colonial regime.

ACCESS. The new government may be able to turn political trade unionism into an asset if it can bring itself to giving the labor movement greater access to policymaking. Apart from strengthening the regime's democratic credentials, such a move may be the only workable means of equitably distributing the burdens of austerity that the economic recovery efforts will undoubtedly entail.

The new labor minister has a stake in getting the negotiated views of both labor and employer head to the highest policy making council if he is to avoid the predicament of his predecessor.

During the height of workers' discontent last year, the labor ministry became a scapegoat. Strikes were blamed for the fall in exports even though retrenchments due to soft world markets often precipitated employe walkouts.

Labor ministry officials often complained then that they, unions and employers, were being held responsible for adverse consequences of economic policy decisions in which they had little, if any, participation.

That is a sorry fate that Sanchez would probably like to avoid.

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WEEKLY TIMES NEED TO DEPOLITICIZE PLANNING AGENCY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 21 Mar 86 p 16

[Article by Ricky [illegible]: "Depoliticizing NEDA"]

[Text] Is there a way for NEDA [National Economic and Development Authority] as an economic planning arm of government to remain politically neutral or non-partisan?

Since 1981, the NEDA has taken a high public profile in terms of press releases, not to mention those television appearances of its Director-General all in an effort to explain to the people the state of the crisis-laden Philippine economy. For example, many NEDANS, as well as middle class television viewers would never forget that confrontation between ex-minister of economic planning Vicente B. Valdepeñas and then UP School of Economics Professor Solita Monsod (now NEDA's officer-in-charge) on the TV talk show *Tell the People*, even than both couldn't agree on how to plan the economy, arguing on whether the standard of living of the Filipino really improved in the last 20 years. Dr. Valdepeñas unfortunately claimed it did improve despite the complaints of another guest, actress Rio Diaz, concerning skyrocketing food prices in the "palengke."

The NEDA was besieged with questions from critics challenging the professionalism of the NEDA Director-General; it seemed that ex-minister Valdepeñas by virtue of being a Cabinet member holding office at the discretion of deposed President Marcos had displayed partisan behavior before the camera.

It comes as no surprise that after less than a week as the newly-installed officer-in-charge of NEDA, Solita Monsod has asked her officials to help (1) change the public's perception of the "cooking outlooks" of some NEDA generated economic data such as inflation figures which she has openly criticized as unreliable even prior to her appointment as Director-General, and (2) remove the political neutrality or non-partisanship of NEDA.

In fairness to former NEDA officials, not everyone who served as Director-General were more loyal to Marcos than to the Filipino people. Dr. Leonardo Sicat who headed NEDA for 9 years (from the time NEDA was created by PD 107 in 1973) was succeeded in PNB in 1981 especially because he opposed many of the uneconomic projects of the First Lady. Dr. Placido Mapa, Director-General from 1981-1985, disagreed with the artificial birth control program on the grounds that it was incompatible with the Church teaching of Catholics who comprise 85 per cent of the population.

Mrs. Monsod is not alone in her effort to remove the political

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PHILIPPINES

BUSINESS, BANK GROUP PROTESTS FERNANDEZ RETENTION

Manila MR. & MS. (Special Edition) in English 14-20 Mar 86 p 3

["Open Letter to President Aquino" by the Alliance of Bank Employees, Bankers and Businessmen for Economic Emancipation"]

[Text]

Concerned and militant sectors of the business, financial and banking community humbly demand for the immediate removal of Central Bank Governor Jose "Jobo" Fernandez from his office.

The unseemly haste of the reappointment of Jobo is totally uncalled for since he directly represents one of the most glaring tentacles of the repressive 21-year-old Marcos dictatorship.

We strongly urge your Excellency to remove Jobo since his stay is against your declared vow to completely dismantle the Marcos regime and install a government with integrity, and one that is just, honest and credible.

Your immediate action is strongly urged in the light of the following:

1. Jobo is reported to be the top financier of Marcos and his cronies to subvert the Feb. 7 presidential and vice-presidential elections and the May 14 Batasan elections. After he became CB Governor in 1984, he allowed the doling out of money to finance the Marcos-KBL operations.

2. Your declaration of an uncompromising stand against nepotism, among others, runs counter to the presence of Jobo in your administration. Your brother's wife is the sister of Jobo's wife.

3. As reported in the newspapers, Jobo wrecked the economy by infusing unregistered, overprinted and demonetized money into the financial system which will result in unprecedented inflation and widespread business dislocation.

4. Jobo has lost the confidence of the international banking community since the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and other lending agencies discovered that basic conditions for the release of new funds were grossly violated.

5. Jobo allowed boxes filled with millions of dollars worth of Philippine-minted gold bars, dollar and fresh peso notes to be taken out by Marcos and his party and which were seized by the U.S. Customs upon the arrival of Marcos and his party at the Hickam Air Force base in Hawaii. These fresh pesos and gold bars could only have come from CB.

6. Jobo was at the forefront of the restructuring of the country's external debt and Jobo agreed in the payment of interest rates higher than those paid by other third world countries. How can the Filipino people pay these debts which carry usurious interest rates? How can the Filipino people believe that your government is solving the economic ills of the country when the participant in creating a larger Philippine debt by agreeing to this usurious interest rates is still at the helm of the very organization responsible for this?

7. Jobo is responsible for destabilizing the economy which caused thousands of business establishments to close. The regime of high interest rates up to now are still in force by Fernandez even in your government.

8. Jobo caused hundreds of thousands of our countrymen to lose their jobs. And his policies which caused unemployment and underemployment continue to this very day. How can you then expect to pursue your goals of national economic emancipa-

tion and recovery when your vow of employment to our countrymen is being undermined?

9. Jobo is instrumental in the loss by millions of depositors of their hard-earned money. Up to the present time 1.4 million depositors of Banco Filipino and many more in several other banks have not been able to withdraw their deposits.

10. A total of 49 strong and stable banks were closed without due process of law.

11. Jobo has given Far East Bank and Trust Company very distinct preference and undue advantage in the banking sector. While he continued to bury banks and destroy free enterprise, he allowed the Central Bank to give preferential rediscounting rights to Far East Bank depriving other banks access to these funds.

He gave advanced information to his favored bank which as a CB governor is unfair, unjust and immoral. A careful and independent audit will clearly prove that favored Far East Bank always won in every CB bidding. Apparently, he was able to do all of these because Jobo brought with him top officials of Far East Bank in the guise of consultants.

The alleged divestment of Jobo's interest in Far East Bank is really just a matter of form and not of substance necessarily coloring Jobo's actuations and decisions. Thus this unfair advantage allowed Far East Bank to post net profits higher than the industry average. Far East Bank's phenomenal growth came only after Jobo became CB governor.

12. Utilization by Jobo of military force, with soldiers in full combat gear, in the closure and take over of Banco Filipino are actions which are very representative of the strong-arm tactics of the despised Marcos regime and gives a glimpse to the true character and moral make up of Jobo.

13. Jobo appointed a conservator for Producers Bank, without any recommendation coming from any sector in the CB for the need for such conservatorship, all because Jobo wanted to force the purchase of the Producers Bank Building in Paseo de Roxas in Makati, to provide a Makati base for his Far East Bank. The offer to purchase is in writing and the letter is on file. This raid smacks of the high handed methods of the Marcos regime.

In the name of freedom, justice and democracy that propelled you to the Presidency and to heal the wounds inflicted on the Filipino people by this Marcos crony we beg you to end our sufferings and our unheard pleas for justice by immediately REMOVING Jobo Fernandez from the CB.

TAMA NA, SOBRA NA, PALITAN NA si Jobo Fernandez!

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CSO: 4200/837

PHILIPPINES

VERITAS REPORTS MILITARY SPIED UPON UNDER MARCOS

Quezon City VERITAS in English 23 Mar 86 p 13

[Article by Andy Sevilla]

[Text]

A RANKING officer of the Philippine Air Force disclosed recently the presence of National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA) personnel operating within the different commands of the service and sowing fear and apprehension during the reign of former President Ferdinand Marcos.

The disclosure confirmed allegations that the dreadful NISA operatives not only penetrated civilian "targets" but also several military installations whose personnel's loyalties to the deposed Marcos administration were suspect.

The NISA which together with the Presidential Security Command gained notoriety for ruthlessness during the Marcos regime was dismantled early this month upon orders of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and would be replaced by a smaller coordinating intelligence group.

The *Veritas* source, who spoke only on condition that he remain unidentified, said the existence of NISA agents in his specific command "brought fear and alarm to everyone." The NISA presence, the officer added, became obvious during the latter part of the Marcos regime when some of its agents (many of whom were in uniform) were "infused into their command for no apparent reason."

"This was also one reason," he said, "why most of the press people found it so hard to deal with the Air Force men in terms of getting useful informations. Almost all of us here were tight lipped because no one even knew then who these people were. But deep in us, we knew they existed."

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CSO: 4200/837

PHILIPPINES

LETTER TO EDITOR LAUDS ROLE OF CPP/NPA

Manila MR. & MS. (Special Edition) in English 14-20 Mar 86 p 3

[Letter to the Editor by Dionisio Jimenez, Quezon City: "Heroes' Welcome for NPAs"]

[Text]

I believe that it is terribly unfair and unjust to ask the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army to lay down their arms and surrender to the new government.

The CPP-NPA has courageously and consistently fought the Marcos dictatorship from the start. During the darkest days of martial law, while Minister Enrile and General Ramos' henchmen were making indiscriminate arrests and detaining political oppositionists, salvaging students and labor organizers, and massacring peasants, the CPP-NPA heroically fought the Marcos regime, defended people's rights and advanced their welfare. The CPP-NPAs are not johnny-come-latelies who abandoned the Marcos dictatorship and joined the Opposition because of the practice of "extending generals hampered the promotion of lower ranking officers".

The CPP-NPA is the people's real and unflinching defenders of freedom and democracy. To ask them to lay down their arms and surrender will be a big blow to freedom and democracy which is still being threatened by the Marcos loyalists and the Oppositionists within the military who conveniently switched sides.

It is a political and physical suicide for the CPP-NPA to lay down their arms. In 1945, the thousands of HUKBALAHAPs who liberated Central Luzon and parts of the Southern Tagalog were massacred by the USSAFFE soldiers when the former laid down their arms.

In 1946, the HUKBALAHAP's representatives to the Senate and the Congress were booted out of office through false and trumped-up charges of fraud by the Roxas administration who wanted to implement the U.S. demands for Parity Rights and the military bases. Because of this, the old *Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas* had to go underground again and launched an armed struggle.

Thus it is unreasonable and unjust to ask the CCP-NPA to lay down their arms and surrender. They must be allowed to keep their arms, their Party legalized, and given a heroes' welcome once they come down from the countrysides. I believe that through this, a principled ceasefire could be arranged.

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CSO: 4200/837

THAILAND

PRAMAN, DEPUTY DISCLOSE THAI NATION PARTY SPLITS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] On 7 February, Mr Thawit Klinprathum, an MP from Maha Sarakham and the deputy leader of the Thai Nation Party, discussed the reports that he is preparing to leave the party in order to join with Col Narong Kittikhachon. He said that no definite decision has been made. He admitted that he has spoken with Col Narong. Whenever a political party grows large, splits frequently occur as a result of people fighting for profits. Because of this, the people don't trust the political parties as much as they should. The Thai Nation Party is facing this problem. To solve the problem, the structure of the Thai Nation Party should be improved by dividing the party into 10 small groups. Each group would have its own leader, who would be responsible for the members of the group. Each group might have about 20 members, including politicians and others.

Mr Thawit said that in the case of the Thai Nation Party, he feels that it may now be possible to divide the party into groups, such as the group of Mr Banhan Silapa-acha, the party secretary; the group of Mr Anuwat Wattanaphongsiri, the deputy party leader; the Siam Democracy group of Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, the former deputy party leader; the group of Col Narong Kittikhachon; the group of Mr Prachuap Chaiyasan, an MP from Udon Thani; the group of Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan; and his group. The exception would be Maj Gen Praman Adireksan, the party leader, who would serve as the coordinator and who would be the party's choice for the position of prime minister.

Mr Thawit said that this group system would lead to a more systematic division of responsibilities. That is, ministerial positions would be alloted by group. During the election campaign, each group would be responsible for raising campaign funds and encouraging good people to run in the name of the party.

"I have already told Maj Gen Praman that the party should be structured like this. We would not have to revise the party regulations. If the party does not accept this proposal, I don't think that the Thai Nation Party will win more than 50 seats in the next election. I have recommended the same thing to Col Phon Roengprasoetwit. He has agreed to lead a subgroup within the Thai Nation Party," said Mr Thawit. He repeated that if the party does not do this, his

faction may unite with other factions to form a new political party. He might join forces with Col Narong or revive the Social Justice Party. Or he might even join the Siam Democracy Party.

Col Narong Kittikhachon said that recently, Maj Gen Praman sent a letter to all party MPs asking them whether they will run in the name of the Thai Nation Party if an election is called. He intends to tell Maj Gen Praman that if parliament is dissolved or if an election is held in the near future, he will probably run as a member of the Thai Nation Party. But in the 1987 election, he will probably run as a member of a new political party.

Maj Gen Praman Adireksan, the leader of the Thai Nation Party, told MATICHON that Mr Thawit Klinprathum has recommended that the party be divided into small groups. He proposed this at a meeting of the party executive committee. The executive committee will consider this in the near future. As for what decision will be made, that depends on the outcome of the meeting.

Maj Gen Praman said that Col Phon's group cannot be a faction within the party because Col Phon has already been expelled from the party. As for Mr Thawit's threat to leave the party and form a new party if his proposal is not adopted, Maj Gen Praman said that that is up to him. People are free to do whatever they want. That is in accord with democratic principles.

"I don't know anything about Col Narong forming a party. All I know is what I have read in the newspapers. The Thai Nation Party is a democratic party. People are free to stay or go as they wish," said Maj Gen Praman.

Maj Gen Praman also said that he sent a letter to all party MPs asking them whether they will run as members of the Thai Nation Party if an election is called. He is waiting for them to respond. So far, no one has responded. He sent the letters in order to start preparing for the next election.

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THAILAND

MP'S GET STAFF AIDES; SALARIES, QUALIFICATIONS NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 16 Feb 86 pp 4, 5

[Unattributed report: "Twelve Million Baht for the House of Representatives"]

[Text] Shortly after he became the Speaker of the House, Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, an MP from Chonburi and the leader of the Progressive Party, asked the government to allot 12 million baht to hire secretaries for the MPs.

This proposal was made in order to provide the MPs with aides in carrying out their political tasks, particularly in gathering data needed in performing their duties as MPs. This proposal received support from all factions. Even Mr Trairong Suwannakhiri, the spokesman attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, voiced support for this, saying that this was a good idea. He said that the MPs are paid only 10,000 baht a month plus an expense allowance of 8,000 baht. This is not very much. Thus, there are two alternatives. Either secretaries can be hired for the MPs or the salaries of the MPs can be increased.

In the end, the government gave MPs permission to hire secretaries. The 1986 Fiscal Budget Act authorized funds to pay the work expenses of the MPs, and the Ministry of Finance gave permission to hire aides for the MPs.

Originally, the Budget Bureau stipulated that aides to MPs should have a bachelor's degree and set their salary at 3,000 baht a month. But few of the MPs agreed with this. This matter was considered by the House Affairs Subcommittee, which is chaired by Mr Suraphan Chinawat, a Thai Nation MP from Chiang Mai Province. Finally, the subcommittee passed a resolution stating that aides to MPs did not have to have a bachelor's degree. The House statement on the qualifications of aides and the method of selecting aides stipulated that aides must meet one of the following qualifications: 1. Have a bachelor's degree; 2. have a higher vocational certificate and at least 2 years of experience in political work; 3. have a lower vocational certificate and at least 3 years of work experience; or 4. have a diploma from an upper secondary school where the Ministry of Education's curriculum is offered and at least 5 years of experience in political work.

In submitting the names of aides, who must have the qualifications stipulated by the House of Representatives, the MPs submitting the names must guarantee that the candidates meet the qualifications. This announcement by the House of Representatives also stipulates that aides are to be paid 3,000 baht a month. This is to remain in effect from 1 October 1985 to 30 September 1987. The MPs must guarantee that the aides actually started working on 1 October 1985.

As of 31 January 1986, the MPs had submitted the names of 233 aides to the secretary of parliament. Seventy-four of the aides have the same surname as the MP for whom they work.

Mr Amnuai Suwannakhiri, an MP from Songkhla and the secretary to the minister of commerce, told SAPDA WICHAN that having an aide will be very useful. If good people who are eager to work and who have political experience are selected to help the MPs, the people will approve of this. But if this is done just to help each other, the people will find out and show their displeasure during the election. Mr Amnuai stressed that in selecting aides, MPs should choose people who have political experience and who are eager to work in the political field.

Aides to MPs

1. Mr Saksiam Chitchop is the aide of Mr Chai Chitchop, a Social Action Party Mp from Buriram.

2. Mr Pramot Worapanya is the aide of Mr Niyom Woraphanya, a Thai Nation Party Mp from Lopburi.

3. Miss Ratchani Mokkhaphan is the aide of Mr Prayong Mokkhaphan, a Thai Nation Party MP from Nakhon Pathom.

4. Mr Thira Wosantiwong is the aide of Mr Suthep Wosantiwong, a Thai Nation Party MP from Phichit.

5. Mr Norarut Chaosiri is the aide of Mr Ransarut Chaosiri, a Thai Citizens Party MP from Bangkok.

6. Miss Uthaiwan Prathumthin is the aide of Mr Phut Prathumthin, a Thai Nation Party MP from Chaiyaphum.

7. Miss Atchara Krithawet is the aide of Mr Prathip Krithawet, a Thai Nation MP from Nakhon Ratchasima.

8. Miss Thipwan Thongprasoet is the aide of Mr Hom Thontprasoet, an SAP MP from Rayong.

9. Mr Wutiphong Chaisaeng is the aide of Mr Anan Chaisaeng, a Progressive Party MP from Chachoengsao.

10. Mr Somchai Ruangpradit is the aide of Mr Thiang Ruangpradit, a Thai Nation Party MP from Pattani.

11. Mr Chumphon Chitphakdi is the aide of Mr Chinrat Chitphakdi, an SAP MP from Sisaket.

12. Mr Parinya Phuphiuduan is the aide of Mr Khunthong Phuphiuduan, a Democrat Party MP from Kalasin.

13. Mr Sutha Phuwaphan is the aide of Mr Suthi Phuwaphan, a Social Democracy Party MP from Surin.

14. Miss Salin Sukwat is the aide of Mr Prasoet Sukwat, a Thai Nation Party MP from Samut Prakan.

15. Mr Phetpanya Wattanaphongsiri is the aide of Mr Anuwat Wattanaphongsiri, a Thai Nation Party MP from Buriram.

16. Miss Latna Rangkhasiri is the aide of Mr Dusit Rangkhasiri, a Thai Nation Party MP from Phrae.

17. Mr Ongat Chiramakon is the aide of Mr Sombun Chiramakon, a Democrat Party MP from Nakhon Ratchasima.

18. Mr Surarat Rattanasathian is the aide of Cpt Chalom Rattanasathian, a Democrat Party MP from Nonthaburi.

19. Mr Chaya Angkinan is the aide of Mr Piya Angkinan, a National Democracy Party MP from Phetburi.

20. Miss Sumana Sakiya is the aide of Mr Sayan Sakiya, an SAP MP from Ayuthaya.

21. Mr Chunet Pramunphon is the aide of Mr Chukiet Pramunphon a Democrat Party MP from Bangkok.

22. Mr Manit Angsuchoti is the aide of Mr Chinda Angsuchoti, a Thai Nation Party MP from Kanchanaburi.

23. Miss Sunisa Buraheng is the aide of Mr Sitthichai Buaraheng, a Thai Nation Party MP from Narathiwat.

24. Mr Suwicha Choprayun is the aide of Mr Prayun Choprayun, a Democrat Party MP from Nonthaburi.

25. Mr Khanchit Hiranchoti is the aide of Mr Amphan Hiranchoti, a National Democracy Party MP from Roi Et.

26. Mr Thana Benhawan is the aide of Mr Chaloem Benhawan, an SAP MP from Yala.

27. Mr Amnuai Pathumarak is the aide of Mr Chanchai Pathumarak, a Thai Nation Party MP from Nakhon Pathom.

28. Mrs Wiyada Rungruang is the aide of Mr Chamlong Rungruang, an SAP MP from Mae Hong Song.

[illegible]. Mr [illegible] Pennsylvania is the wife of Mr Dustin Pennsylvania, a Thai Serious Party of Drug Engineering.

[illegible]. Mr Daniel Washington is the wife of Mr George Washington, a Thai Serious Party of Drug Economy.

[illegible]. Mr [illegible] Environmentalist is the wife of Mr Southeastern Environmentalist, an Self of Drug Farm.

[illegible]. Mr Joseph Bachmann is the wife of Mr Daniel Bachmann, a Government Party of Drug Prosecution.

[illegible]. Mr Christopher Bonnette is the wife of Mr Theodore Bonnette, a Thai Serious Party of Drug Economy.

[illegible]. Mr Stephen Bennett is the wife of Mr Daniel Bennett, an Self of Drug Drug Gang.

[illegible]. Mr Matthew Fleming is the wife of Mr Christian Fleming, an Self of Drug Economy.

[illegible]. Miss Sheila Thomas is the wife of Mr Thomas Thomas, a Thai Serious Party of Drug Economy.

[illegible]. Mr Kyle Lewandowski is the wife of Mr Andrew Lewandowski, a Thai Serious Party of Drug Serious Economy.

[illegible]. Mr Daniel Thompson is the wife of Mr George Thompson, a Government Party of Drug Economy.

[illegible]. Mr Christopher De Langlade is the wife of Mr Francois De Langlade, a Government Party of Drug Gun.

[illegible]. Mrs. Francesca Rodriguez is the wife of Mr Anthony Rodriguez de Quintana, a Government Party of.

[illegible]. Mr Steven Thompson is the wife of Mr Jonathan Thompson, a Thai Serious Party of Drug Economy.

[illegible]. Mr Christian Kjaerulff is the wife of Mr Jonathan Kjaerulff, a Thai Serious Party of Drug Serious Economy.

[illegible]. Mr Thomas Bridgewater, is the wife of Mr Francesco Bridgewater, an Self of Drug Serious Gangs.

[illegible]. Lieutenant Mr Alexandre Lieberman is the wife of Aide-Lieutenant Francois Lieberman, an Self of Drug Economy.

[illegible]. Mr Thomas Kennedy is the wife of Mr Joseph Kennedy, a Thai Serious Party of Drug Serious Terrorism.

47. Mr Sororat Klinprathum is the aide of Mr Thawit Klinprathum, a Thai Nation Party MP from Maha Sarakham.

48. Miss Songsi Panyadi is the aide of Mrs Amphai Panyadi, a Thai Nation Party MP from Chiang Rai.

49. Miss Aruni Sutthiwong is the aide of Mr Arun Sutthiwong, a Democrat Party MP from Sakon Nakhon.

50. Miss Somphon wongkawi is the aide of Mr Sawat Wongkawi, a Thai Nation Party MP from Lopburi.

51. Mr Wichet Khanchong is the aide of Mr Wichien Khanchong, a Democrat Party MP from Trang.

52. Mrs Chongrat Panikabut is the aide of Air Marshal Noi Panikabut, a Democrat Party MP from Bangkok.

53. Mr Kan Udonphim is the aide of Mr Dongsak Udonphim, a Thai Nation Party MP from Maha Sarakham.

54. Miss Phetraphon Sithong is the aide of Mrs Phuangphet Sithong, a Democrat Party MP from Kalasin.

55. Miss Kopkun Hotrawaisaya is the aide of Mr Phunsawat Hotrawaisaya, a Thai Nation Party MP from Ubon Ratchathani.

56. Mr Krutsanaphan Prachuapmo is the aide of Mr Phunsawat Prachuapmo, a Thai Nation Party MP from Prachuap Khiri Khan.

57. Miss Khemkhai Philasombat is the aide of Mr Lamphong Philasombat, a Thai Nation Party MP from Nakhon Ratchasima.

58. Miss Manthira Rukhirek is the aide of Police Lt Col Prem Rukhirek, an SAP MP from Sangkhla.

59. Miss Soawang Mithet is the aide of Mr Kuson Mithet, an SAP MP from Sukhothai.

60. Mr Sanat Phuminarong is the aide of Mr Adun Phuminarong, a Thai Nation Party MP from Yala.

61. Miss Pradapphon Chinawat is the aide of Mr Suraphan Chinawat, a Thai Nation Party MP from Chiang Mai.

62. Mr Suaphan Saphawasu is the aide of Mr Pramuan Saphawasu, a Thai Nation Party MP from Ayutthaya.

63. Mrs Phuangphet Buaphonhomsi is the aide of Mr Anuwat Buaphonhomsi, a Thai Nation Party MP from Nong Khai.

64. Mr Chettha Thongrungrot is the aide of Mr Somnuk Thongrungrot, a Thai Nation Party MP from Ubon Ratchathani.

65. Miss Chalobon Bunyanet is the aide of Mr Pracha Bunyanet, an SAP MP from Loei.

66. Miss Phunsuk Lohachoti is the aide of Mr Somchai Lohachoti, a Thai Nation Party MP from Nan.

67. Mr Sakchai Chongsutthanamani is the aide of Mr Mongkhon Chongsutthanamani, a Thai Nation Party MP from Chiang Rai.

68. Mrs Songkalot Phayatkhaphon is the aide of Mr Olarik Phayatkhaphon, a Democrat Party MP from Bangkok.

69. Mr Sisit Sipaoya is the aide of Mr Wan Sipaoya, a Democrat Party MP from Nakhon Sithammarat.

70. Miss Aturai Rattanasak is the aide of Lt Somsak Rattansak, an SAP MP from Chiang Rai.

71. Mr Chakrit Silapabanleng is the aide of Mr Sanan Silapabanleng, a Democrat Party MP from Bangkok.

72. Mr Chawalit Chanyuwong is the aide of Mr Chakrawan Chanyuwong, a Democrat Party MP from Khon Kaen.

73. Mr Santasiri Intrasut is the aide of Mr San Intrasut, an SAP MP from Nakhon Sawan.

74. Mr Suphot Tiyawanit is the aide of Mr Phairot Tiyawanit, a Thai Nation Party MP from Buriram.

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RELIGION, LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION CONTROVERSY CONTINUES IN SOUTH

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 27 Feb 86 pp 9, 16

[Unattributed report: "Islamic Instruction, a Problem in Five Southern Provinces"]

[Text] Mr Thongthat Rattanawicha, an MP from Nakhon Sithammarat Province and a member of the House Education Subcommittee, said that Mr Den Tomba, a Thai Nation Party MP from Pattani Province, and Mr Seni Madakakom, a Social Action Party MP from Yala Province, raised the issue of teaching Islamic studies in primary schools with the subcommittee. They informed the subcommittee that the Association of Islamic Instructors in the Southern Border Provinces wants the subcommittee to consider providing financial support and including and expanding Islamic studies in the primary schools. They claim that the Ministry of Education authorized the inclusion of Islamic studies courses at the primarmy level in 1980. The objective was to ensure that things are in accord with the situation and the desires of the Thai Moslems. The target was to expand Islamic instruction to all schools in the southern border provinces by school year 1986. But in 1984 this project came to a halt, and this had several effects. For example, the provincial primary education offices in the five southern border provinces surveyed the schools and Islamic studies instructors in 1982. But to date, those instructors are still not providing such instruction even though this is desired by the people and government officials, particularly officials of the National Security Council.

Second, the instructors now teaching Islamic studies are employed on an hourly basis and do not receive any benefits. But these instructors are responsible for providing instruction, testing and evaluating students and helping the schools in other ways just like regular instructors. But they are paid only 30 baht an hour based on the number of hours actually spent teaching. At the same time, the Region 2 Education Office informed these teachers that in school year 1986, the Office of the National Education Commission would consider increasing their hourly rate from 30 baht to 50 baht. But now they have been told that this was approved in principle only. They have not yet received a raise.

The Request by the Association of Islamic Instructors

The Association of Islamic Instructors feels that the things mentioned above clearly show what is wrong. This will lead to injustice. The association held a meeting and issued a unanimous resolution to ask the subcommittee for help.

Thus, the association has asked the subcommittee to ask the units responsible to consider taking the following actions: 1. to allow funds to remunerate instructors at the rate of 50 baht an hour; 2. to expand Islamic instruction to more and more southern border primary schools attended by large numbers of Muslim students so that all the schools offer such instruction by fiscal year 1991; 3. to consider seeing Islamic studies instructors civil service instructors or regular employees so that they are eligible to receive welfare services from the government just like others in the same profession.

The Policy To Promote the Thai Language

Mr Thongchai told SIAM RAT that providing Islamic studies instruction in the Thai language is the policy of the National Security Council. It wants them to learn the Thai language. Teaching Islamic studies using the Thai language will encourage them to learn the Thai language. Those who speak a language will be more loyal to that country and be more absorbed in that language. To have these people become literate in the Thai language, it is necessary to provide Islamic studies instruction in Thai. In the past, teachers at some of the primary schools taught their classes using the Yawi language because the people did not speak Thai. But now, the situation is better. Parents no longer feel that it is necessary to send their children to the pondok schools for religious instruction. They can receive this instruction at the government schools. Moslem enrollment in the secondary schools is increasing. Today, at the primary level, the percentage is 80 percent Moslem and 20 percent Buddhist. But at the secondary level, the percentage is 70 percent Buddhist and only 30 percent Moslem. The reason for this is that students must take an entrance examination to attend secondary school.

This is the policy of the ministry. But funds are limited. The problem is that assistant teachers nationwide have nothing to do with religion. If the ministry gives this and that, others will make demands. There are thousands of such teachers.

Ten Million for Five Provinces

Mr Thongchai said that Mr Rung Kaewtaeng, the deputy secretary of the Office of the National Education Commission, told the subcommittee that the ministry has asked the Ministry of Finance for 50 baht each time, but finance has given only 30 baht. The program calls for expanding religious instruction to all the schools by 1991. But the problem today is that there is not enough money. The ministry has alloted 10 million baht a year for five southern provinces, including Yala, Pattani, Surat Thani and Narathiwat, to hire instructors and carry on mass media instructional activities. This is considered to be a large sum of money.

As for changing their status to regular employees, if their status is changed from expert to regular employee, this will cost the ministry even more. Also, hiring civil servants must be done based on the regulations and standards. And as of now, these people do not meet the standards. There are two standards: the person must be knowledgeable about Islam and he or she must have a Grade 4 knowledge of the Thai language.

Targets in the Sixth Plan

There are a total of 1,547 primary schools in the 5 southern provinces. But only 574 of the schools that should teach Islamic studies actually provide such instruction. Another 499 schools do not offer such instruction.

The ministry has submitted the following data for 1986 for use in formulating the Sixth Education Development Plan: Narathiwat has 350 schools. Islamic instruction should be provided at 343 schools. Such instruction is already offered at 187 schools. Cost of hiring instructors is 3,076,800 baht a year, and demonstration and evaluation activities cost 93,500 baht for a total of 3,170,300 baht. Pattani has 348 schools. Islamic instruction should be provided at 298 schools. Such instruction is already offered at 152 schools. Cost of hiring instructors is 2,556,000 baht a year, and demonstration and evaluation activities cost 76,000 baht. Yala has 214 schools. Islamic instruction should be offered at 178 schools. Such instruction is already offered at 121 schools. Cost of hiring instructors is 1,994,000 baht, and cost of demonstration and evaluation activities is 54,000 baht for a total of 1,999,000 baht. Satun has 161 schools. Islamic instruction should be offered at 126 schools. Such instruction is already offered at 82 schools. The cost of hiring instructors is 547,200 baht and demonstration and evaluation activities cost 36,500 baht for a total of 583,700 baht. Songkhla has 474 schools. Islamic instruction should be offered at 128 schools. Instruction is already offered at 32 schools. The cost of hiring instructors is 609,600 baht, and cost of demonstration and evaluation activities is 16,000 baht for a total of 625,600 baht.

Satun Is an Example

Mr Thongchat discussed the Islamic instruction provided in Satun Province. He said that the ministry is using regular teachers who are Moslems to teach Islamic studies courses. Some of these people are not very knowledgeable about or involved in their religion. But this is still better than hiring special instructors to teach these courses.

"I think that this is the right way to solve the problem in Satun Province. Almost every school is using this method," said Mr Thongchat. "I think that the subcommittee will propose that all schools use this method."

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NORTHERN, SOUTHERN VIETNAMESE FIGHT OVER RACE, TRADE, RIGHTS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Feb 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Police Col Phichai Sunthonsatbun, the superintendent of Udon Thani Province, told MATICHON that the problem that is causing officials the most concern today is that the northern and southern Vietnamese living in Udon Thani Province frequently get into disputes over racial matters. And there are frequently conflicts over trade matters.

Police Col Phaichai said that there are presently about 15,000-20,000 Vietnamese living in Udon Thani Province. Approximately 7,500 come from northern Vietnam, and about 8,500 come from southern Vietnam. They live mostly in the larger districts in the province, with the great majority, about 12,000, concentrated in Muang District.

Police Col Phichai said that these Vietnamese have divided into two groups, that is, northern Vietnamese and southern Vietnamese, and the two groups have little to do with each other. Most engage in trading activities. The two groups have been engaged in an on-going dispute for several years now. Neither side has been willing to settle the dispute.

Police Col Phichai said that as a result of the dispute between the two groups of Vietnamese, propaganda leaflets critical of the other side are everywhere in Udon Thani Province. These leaflets are distributed to the homes of the Thai living in Udon Thani Province. The leaflets strongly criticize the other side.

Police Col Phichai said that when the police learned about this, they called in the leaders of the two Vietnamese factions for questioning. Both sides agreed to stop distributing these leaflets. But after they were released, more leaflets appeared. This [illegible]ing much trouble for the police.

"All the police can do is call them in for questioning and try to make peace between them. Neither side will file a complaint. As for the fighting between the two groups, the police would take action immediately. But so far, whenever there has been a fight, few people have come forward to provide information. Both sides want to settle the matter among themselves," said Police Col Phichai.

Mr Pramuan Mongkhonruk, the deputy governor of Udon Thani Province, said that leaflets have been distributed because the northern Vietnamese are upset with the southern Vietnamese. They charge that the southern Vietnamese betrayed their country and that they are disloyal. This is because the southern Vietnamese have established a foundation to donate money to help the refugees along the border. This has angered the northern Vietnamese.

Mr Pramuan said that several days ago, the northern Vietnamese submitted a petition to the Vietnamese Refugee Affairs Office in Udon Thani Province asking that they be granted the same rights as the southern Vietnamese. Besides this, they distributed leaflets criticizing officials for paying more attention to the southern Vietnamese even though they are all Vietnamese. Officials have told the northern Vietnamese that officials will give equal attention to both groups.

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BACKGROUND TO FINANCE MINISTRY DECISIONS ON BANKING REPORTED

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 20 Feb 86 p 29

[Unattributed report: "Behind the Opening of Foreign Bank Branches"]

[Excerpt] The Bank of Thailand, which used to be an independent unit of great importance with respect to the country's financial and monetary policies, has now fallen under the sway of the Ministry of Finance. Things have been this way ever since Mr Sommai sent a loyal subordinate from the Ministry of Finance to serve as the governor of the Bank of Thailand in place of the former governor, who paid little attention to the Ministry of Finance mafia. Ever since then, the BoT has been very quiet. It does not make any suggestions that oppose the views of the Ministry of Finance mafia. If it does, warnings are given at the level of BoT technocrats. But recently, senior BoT technocrats, including the deputy governor and department directors, expressed the view that the government must consider allowing foreign banks to open branches in Thailand so that Thailand's commercial banks, which are still very underdeveloped and which cannot keep up with the world financial game, can develop and make improvements and compete with foreign banks. At present, they have to rely on the BoT for support, and they can carry on activities in only 16 places. When word of this reached the Ministry of Finance, the mafia there responded by saying that it is not yet time to allow foreign banks to establish branches in Thailand. In the present situation, instead of opening foreign bank branches, wouldn't it be better to open commercial banks belonging to Thai? In short, the Ministry of Finance mafia did not agree with this idea, and the senior people at the BoT had to keep quiet.

A high-level news source in the Bank of Thailand said that the reason why this idea was voiced was that the BoT, which supervises the commercial banks, is growing tired of the operating system of the commercial banks. Even though they have been given encouragement and threatened and even though people from the BoT have been sent to administer things, the efficiency of the commercial banks has still not improved. They are still using the old operating system. They refuse to make improvements or use an international banking system. Only two-three of the large banks and one-two of the small banks have agreed to make changes. The others are all very conservative and are sticking to the old, unplanned way of doing things. They profit from making loans to companies within their group. But this has led to bank failures. It became necessary to establish a financial institution development fund. It is common knowledge

that the fund has had to help at least six banks that were in trouble. Otherwise, they would have suffered the same fate as the Asia Trust Bank. Thus, the BoT tried to scare the banks in order to get them to improve their efficiency. But Mr Sommai did not understand the problem and was afraid of something else.

A news source in a large commercial bank said that the "pressure for opening foreign bank branches in Thailand is increasing again. In the present economic system in which other countries are implementing protectionist measures, compromises will have to be made. The BoT must find a way to relieve the pressure. Also, that was a way of finding out whether the Ministry of Finance would agree. If they had approached the ministry directly, someone might have charged the BoT with taking action on behalf of someone. Several other news reports have stated that this happened because officials from the International Monetary Fund, which is a creditor of Thailand, will soon come to exmaine the debt situation in Thailand. Based on the policy of the IMF, it is well known that the IMF wants all the underdeveloped countries that owe it money to open free trade and banking markets for the large industrialized countries that finance the IMF. This will allow the giant banks in the world to make profits in the underdeveloped countries. Implementing such a policy would please the IMF and make it easier for Thailand to obtain loans the next time. The BoT has its own tricks. It plays other roles besides supervising the commercial banks," said the news source in conclusion.

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CSO: 4207/185

MILITARY PRESENCE ON STATE ENTERPRISE BOARDS DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 16 Feb 86 pp 6, 7

[Unattributed report: "Military Presence on State Enterprise Boards"]

[Text] "Rewarding" soldiers by appointing them to the boards of state enterprises is something that has been talked about for a long time. But no one has compiled figures clearly showing how many soldiers are on the boards of the 74 state enterprises.

Some very interesting figures were presented on this at the Third Sociological Conference held at Chulalongkorn University on 8 and 9 February. The conference was sponsored by the Politicial Economics group of the Institute of Social Research, Chulalongkorn University. These figures were presented in a report entitled "The Present Crisis in Thai State Enterprises."

This report stated that studies conducted at 57 state enterprises showed that 127 of the 602 board members, or 21.1 percent, were soldiers; 330, or 54.8 percent, were from civilian groups; 111, or 18.4 percent, were regular government officials; 25 or 4.2 percent were policemen; and 9, or 1.5 percent, were political officials.

As for the militarymen on the boards, 58, or 45.7 percent, were from the army; 37, or 29.1 percent, were from the air force; and 32, or 25.2 percent, were from the navy.

An army lieutenant general who is on the board of a state enterprise talked with SAPDA WICHAN about why more army than air force or navy officers are on the boards of the state enterprises. He said that the "reason why there are more army officers is that the army is bigger than the other two services. Because of this difference in size, there is nothing strange about the fact that more army officers are on the boards."

However, observers who follow the affairs of the state enterprises feel that the main reason why more army than air force or navy officers are on the state enterprise boards is that the army has greater political influence than the other two services.

"The fact is," said one observer, "army officers have greater influence and prestige than do air force or navy officers and can put people on the state enterprise boards. Air force and navy officers can put their people on the boards of only those state enterprises with which they are concerned."

Based on what this observer said, it can be seen that in addition to the state enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Defense, army officers can also find they way onto the boards of state enterprises that are not subordinate to the Ministry of Defense. For example, Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, is the chairman of the board of the Telephone Organization of Thailand. Maj Gen Prathip Chaiprani, the chief of the Signal Department and the acting director of the Telephone Organization, is a member of the board by position. Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the army chief of staff, is on the board of the Bank of Thailand.

Besides this, two retired army officers, Lt Gen Yutthasak Khlongtruatrok and Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, are on the board of the National Housing Authority. Gen Thianchai is also the chairman of the board of the State Railway of Thailand.

The report also analyzed the board membership of officers by rank. Most of the officers, 105, were general officers. This was followed by 21 field-grade officers and 1 company-grade officer. Fifty of the general officers were army officers, 28 were navy officers and 27 were air force officers. As for the field-grade officers, 10 were from the air force, 7 were from the army and 4 were from the navy. The one company-grade officer was from the army.

There were 21 police generals, 2 police officers of field-grade rank and 2 police officers of company-grade rank serving on the boards of state enterprises.

Among the police generals, Police Gen Narong Mahanon, the director-general of the Police Department, is on the board of the Metropolitan Electricity Authority. Police Lt Gen Sane Sitthiphan, the deputy director-general, is on the board of the Metropolitan Water Works. Police Lt Gen Prakop Wiraphan, the assistant director-general of the Police Department, is on the board of the Transport Company Ltd.

To determine the level of education of board members, 191 board members from 20 state enterprises were randomly sampled. It was found that 89, or 46.6 percent, had a bachelor's degree; 56, or 29.3 percent, had a master's degree; 20, or 10.5 percent, had a Ph.D.; 16, or 8.4 percent, did not disclose their level of education; 9, or 4.7 percent, had a diploma; and 1, or 0.5 percent, had a secondary school degree.

The largest number of board members, 122, or 63.9 percent, were between the ages of 50 and 59. This was followed by 34, or 17.8 percent, in the 40-49 year-old age group; 16, or 8.4 percent, over the age of 60; 11, or 5.8 percent, who refused to give their age; and 8, or 4.2 percent, in the 30-39 year-old age group.

The report stated that "based on these data, it can be concluded that in appointing state enterprise administrators and board members, great consideration is given to politics and to 'rewarding' people. This affects the activities of the state enterprises in various ways."

The report stated that the system of "appointments" is used as a tool to preserve the interests of certain politicians and groups. This often leads to corruption. The report stated that "particularly in the large state enterprises that have large investments, this opens up loopholes that people can use to make profits. For example, people sometimes connive with those who submit bids on large projects. People may engage in corruption directly, such as when ships or oil tankers disappear, or they may cooperate with people in the private sector."

As an example in which there has been cooperation with people in the private sector, the report cited the Port Authority of Thailand. Normally, the Port Authority derives its income from three sources: 1. Allowing ships to dock, 2. Unloading cargo from the ships, and 3. Renting out godowns. Most of the income comes from unloading containers. Each month, approximately 30,000-40,000 containers are unloaded. The port charges 1,500 baht for large containers and 1,000 baht for small containers.

The report stated that "not all of the profits go to the Port Authority. Even though the port has its own cranes to handle the cargo, the port's cranes are often broken. They have to be sent for repairs, and this takes a long time. In the meantime, the port's administrators allow private individuals to bring in their cranes temporarily. These are huge cranes that can lift large quantities of goods each time. The port administrators receive a "kickback" for allowing these cranes to operate at the port."

In summary, the situation at the other state enterprises is about the same as that at the Port Authority. The reason for this state of affairs is that the people appointed to serve as board members and administrators are appointed because of their political connections and connections with influential groups. Very few are appointed because of their expertise. Because of this, the state enterprises cannot make any progress. They serve as sources of profits for certain people. One day, they will go bankrupt.

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CSO: 4207/185

AIR FORCE ORDNANCE CHIEF PROFILED BY COLUMNIST

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 10 Feb 86 pp 5, 14

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "The Pilot of the Royal Helicopter Is the Chief of the Air Force Directorate of Ordnance"]

[Excerpt] Today, DAILY NEWS Square would like to introduce the chief of the Air Force Directorate of Ordnance. He is a very talented and creative person. His superiors and friends have great confidence in him.

The chief of the Directorate of Ordnance, who directs things in a kind, generous and honest manner, is Air Vice Marshal Thawon Koetsin. He was born on 30 November 1935 in Thonburi. He is the eldest son of Mr Klung and Mrs Chalaem. He has eight brothers and sisters.

He attended primary school at the Wattana Suksa School (Phlu Market). He attended lower secondary school at the Ban Somdet Chao Phraya School and upper secondary school at Triemudom School. He then entered the RTAF Academy as a member of Class 2, graduating in 1959. Fellow classmates included Air Vice Marshal Sommot Sunthonwet, Air Vice Marshal Samroeng Koetkaeo, Air Vice Marshal Suraphat Chopkonsuk, Air Vice Marshal Chaisat Chakrirat, Air Vice Marshal Pricha Nonthari, Air Vice Marshal Pracha Mungthanya, Air Vice Marshal Nai Morin and Air Vice Marshal Charun Wutikan.

In 1959 he was appointed to his first post as a communications officer with the Tactical Air Command, where he served until 1962. Following that he attended the Flight Training School at Don Muang. In 1965 he served as a pilot with the 63d Squadron, 6th Wing, and attended the Flight Safety School. The next year, he was made a flight safety officer with the 63d Squadron, 6th Wing. In 1967 he took the helicopter instructors course in the United States. On his return, he was made a flight instructor with the 63d Squadron, 6th Wing. In 1969 he was made the deputy leader of the 32d Squadron, 3d Wing. Two years later he was made the leader of the 32d Squadron, 3d Wing. During that time, he also attended the Air Force Command and General Staff College. In 1973 he served as chief of staff of the 3d Wing while attending the Air War College. Two years later he was made deputy commander of the 3d Wing and served in place of the commander of the 3d Wing. In 1978 he was made assistance air force attache and acting army attache in New Delhi, India. In 1981 he was made chief of staff of the Directorate of Ordnance. In 1982 he was

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THAILAND

BRIEFS

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—The nephew of a former Lao minister fled from Laos only to [illegible] in Thailand. Police [illegible] the money that he was planning to use in a third country. On 7 February, Mr Thanilom Phongsavan, the nephew of Mr Phoung Phongsavan, the former Lao minister of interior, and 11 others fled from Laos. They rowed a boat across the Mekong River from Ban [illegible] on the Lao side to Ban [illegible] in Tha Bo District, Nong Khai Province. They [illegible] [illegible] a radio and [illegible]. These were [illegible] to [illegible] to the provincial [illegible], but [illegible] to a deserted area and [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] and gold [illegible] worth a total of more than [illegible]. They then dropped Mr Thanilom and the others off near the [illegible]. [illegible] entered into the city and reported this to officials at the Nong Khai provincial [illegible] station in Muang District. They said that they had been planning to use the money and other valuables to travel to a third country. They said that the [illegible] were [illegible] officials. [Text] [illegible] [illegible] 1986 p [illegible]

CSO: [illegible]

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

EMIGRE PAPER PESSIMISTIC OVER FUTURE FOR ANTI-PRK EFFORTS

Paris MOUL KHMER in French Dec 85 pp 3, 4

[Text] Since Hanoi's forces invaded Cambodia and took Phnom Penh, already 7 years ago, 1985 has in many respects been the worst year our country has known. The disappointments have been many; there were serious setbacks in the field in the last dry season; the situation has remained totally stalled at the diplomatic and political levels; Vietnamization has intensified; and no less disturbing--for several months, the Western press has practically stopped speaking about Cambodia. In this deplorable state of affairs, there is one consolation: the "right vote" at the UN on 5 November, with 114 votes in favor of the ritual resolution calling for the withdrawal of "foreign forces" from Cambodian territory. A meager consolation, in fact, as everyone knows that the resolution will, as in previous years, remain empty words without any effect. Things being what they are, we should at least reflect on the causes which made 1985 such a bad year for Cambodia.

Without having to look too far, we thus discover several reasons explaining the obvious deterioration of the Cambodian situation. Some of them, and not the least of them, stem from the resistance movement itself, or rather from its leaders, and we will examine these first. We note that the "coalition government" continues to function poorly and that there is no benefit to be expected from it. The heterogeneous coalition--made up of three factions who do not get along at all well--is also an unnatural one because of the forced alliance between the nationalists and the Red Khmer and it is increasingly evident that the liberation of the country will not come from the "CGDK" [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea]. The Red Khmers have not changed, in spite of the removal, in theory, of Pol Pot, still present in the shadows with his bloodied hands. And as long as they are there and have a stake in the anti-Hanoi coalition, the resistance will have a heavy handicap to bear.

Now, indeed, can the resistance be truly motivated in its struggle against the North Vietnamese invaders with the haunting possibility of one day seeing the Red Khmers return to power? As for the two nationalist "leaders," they have disappointed all our countrymen with the exception of a few "unquestioning supporters" and sycophants. One of these two leaders demonstrated over and over again this year that he thinks only of "scheming" with Hanoi,

imagining much to his error that he can outsmart the old foxes who rule communist Vietnam. As for the other leader, deals with the enemy are, fortunately, not his nature. But his compulsive mistrust of whomever is not part of his home clan has caused a serious internal crisis within his movement, particularly since the month of August. And by the latest accounts, the crisis in only becoming more serious.

Let us now look at the external causes which have also contributed to make our situation worsen in 1985. First, communist China's obstinence in supporting the Red Khmers and its total inability to teach the North Vietnamese "another lesson," although often announced. Beijing thus continues to play into Hanoi's hand, in two ways: by leaving Hanoi the only pretext it has to justify the occupation of Cambodia and by not instilling any serious fear in Hanoi. The result is that the North Vietnamese rulers know that they can "digest" their conquest of Cambodia with complete peace in mind, and they are more and more convinced that time is on their side. As for friendly countries, they are steadfastly persevering in their illusions, still imagining that through diplomacy, they will be able to reach some negotiated settlement with Hanoi concerning Cambodia. They have yet to realize three facts that are nonetheless glaringly obvious: a) the North Vietnamese rulers hope only to gain time; b) they understand only the language of force; c) they will never break away from the Soviet bloc, whatever the West's maneuvers to win them over. Finally, the third external cause of our worries, the indifference of the Free World which, as a whole, seems to believe that freedom is divisible. It can be sacrificed, for example, in what was Indo-China at the same time there are hopes of preserving it elsewhere--a fatal error which, sooner or later, will be paid for at a high price, in Southeast Asia or in another region of the world.

Given this context, there is obviously no reason to be very optimistic for 1986. But discouragement is not a solution. The resistance of the nationalist Khmers should therefore apply itself from now on to seeking new means and new leaders and to relying more on itself, which will not in any way prevent it from relying on the support of those who, abroad, still believe that in the face of a communist adversary only firmness pays. Those who believe this are obviously our natural allies. Of the others, we will say nothing so as not to offend anyone as this year begins....

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CSO: 4219/32

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SWEDISH DOCTOR REPORTS WAR INJURIES IN KOMPONG CHHNANG

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Ola Sall: "Mines Kill Children and Civilians in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Almost every day a mine blows someone's leg off in the large town of Kompong Chhnang in Kampuchea. The victims are usually children or civilian men and women who must undergo an amputation, according to children's doctor Ingvar Hedenborg, who recently returned from a period of service in Kampuchea.

Ingvar Hedenborg worked in a small provincial hospital in Kompong Chhnang, 9 miles north of the capital, Phnom Penh. The hospital has 180 beds for the approximately 50,000 people who live within reach of the hospital.

Two Swedish doctors and an anesthetist work for periods of 3 months for the Red Cross in Kompong Chhnang before they are replaced by a fresh medical team from Sweden.

"Kompong Chhnang is not unique in any way except that it is the place where we have an opportunity to take care of the victims of mine explosions and perform amputations. No one knows how many people lie and bleed to death following mine explosions in the rest of the country.

"The mines that injure the local population are small light mines without metal parts, which makes it impossible to locate them with mine detectors. They are filled with small pieces of plastic that penetrate the body and do not show up on X-rays.

"Some are old mines laid by American troops during the Vietnam War and others are new ones, presumably laid by government forces, Vietnamese troops and the guerrillas. In the rainy season the mines float to the surface and can turn up far from the places where they were originally laid. Most people are injured while they are working in their rice fields," Ingvar Hedenborg said.

It is very unusual that foreign doctors are allowed to work outside the capital. The Swedish Red Cross doctors are an exception. The hospital lies in an area of lively guerrilla activity on the part of the Khmer Rouge and the groups led by Prince Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann. At night one can hear the sounds of gunshots around the town.

Disease Also a Problem

Along with mine accidents and gunshot wounds, malaria and tuberculosis are the biggest medical problems in rural Kampuchea. Malnutrition is widespread around Kompong Chhnang, which used to be a self-sufficient agricultural region.

After the ravages of the Khmer Rouge in the mid-1970's only 50 doctors were left in the entire country. Today there are around 200, Ingvar Bedemborg estimated and added that the situation has improved in comparison to 1981 and 1984 when he also worked there.

Organization Lacking

"Our hospital is relatively well-equipped and hospitals are now being built in other locations. What is lacking is not medicines and equipment but a functional health care organization.

"Phnom Penh is well-supplied with medical equipment and vaccines sent in by donors, but these supplies do not reach the rest of the country. A lot of aid personnel are sitting around waiting for hospitals, roads and ammunition to be built. But there is no organization to send supplies out to rural areas. The explanation of the authorities is that things are too uncertain in the countryside. Another explanation may be that they do not want equipment to fall into the hands of the guerrillas."

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CSO: 3650/180

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LE TRONG TAN ADDRESSES COMBAT TRAINING DEPARTMENT

BK310829 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Authorized by the Ministry of National Defense and the General Staff, the Combat Training Department held a get-together on 25 March to mark its 40th anniversary. Most of the department's former cadres attended the meeting.

Comrade Le Trong Tan, chief of the VPA General Staff, attended and addressed the participants. The comrade director of the department read a report reviewing its work over the past 40 years and drew lessons from its experiences and fine traditions.

Vice Defense Minister Le Trong Tan noted: Throughout the past 40 years, the Combat Training Department has maintained unity and has studied and been imbued with the party's political and military lines and its line of armed forces building in various developmental stages of the revolution. In particular, it has thoroughly understood various combat tactics and strategies and has applied them in combat training. The department has assisted the Ministry of National Defense in training tens of thousands of cadres and specialists, has ensured the satisfactory use and maintenance of material and technical bases, has participated in organizing many exercises, and has carried out research and experiments on combat tactics of interarms units in offensive and defensive units. Generation after generation of the department's cadres and combatants have achieved maturity and made progress in many fields. Especially, they have closely monitored the requirements of combat duties in each stage and have, therefore, fulfilled all tasks, very often showing high-quality performance. The party organization of the department has developed into a 3-level basic party organization and has won the banner of completely pure and strong party organization.

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CSO: 4200/830

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

HO CHI MINH CITY GROUP VISITS INDIA, MALAYSIA

BK251627 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Mar (VNA)--A delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by Mai Chi Tho, deputy secretary of the city party committee, visited India from March 7-17, 1986, at the invitation of Mr Mendelia, president of the Birla cooperation [as received], the biggest production corporation in India.

The delegation included Nguyen Cong Ai, vice chairman of Ho Chi Minh City Peoples Committee, and representatives of the industrial and transport services and the import-export corporation.

During its stay in India, the delegation was received by Indian Vice President R. Venkataraman, and the ministers of external affairs and of industry. The delegation visited service industrial establishments and cultural and social institutions of India.

The delegation later visited Malaysia, at the invitation of L.F.I. [expansion unknown] one of the biggest companies in Malaysia. The delegation was received by the deputy minister of industry and trade of Malaysia.

Talks were held on a program for goods exchanges and the opening of a two-way air route from Kuala Lumpur to Ho Chi Minh City.

/9599
CSO: 4200/833

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

SRV-POLAND INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION MEETS

OW211658 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Mar (VNA)--The Vietnam Poland Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation held its 10th session in Hanoi today.

On the Vietnamese side were Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the commission; Vu Quang Tuyen, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission and vice president of the Vietnamese section of the commission, and other members of the section.

On the Polish side were Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Polish section of the commission, Stanislaw Dlugosz, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission and vice-president of the Polish section; Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Marian Ejma Multanski, and other members of the Polish section.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of the resolution of the 9th session of the commission, discussed measures to step up the construction and modernization of Polish-built enterprises. They also discussed measures to enhance the mutual cooperation in the cultivation of tea, coffee, and rubber, and in the production of clothes, electronic appliances, etc.

This morning, Vietnamese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Tu and Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Janusz Balewski, signed an agreement on Poland's loan to Vietnam to procure equipment for Polish-assisted industrial projects in the 1986-90 period.

Another agreement on the cooperation between Vietnam and Poland in intensive cultivation of tea from 1986 to 1990 was also signed today by Luu Thi Phuong Mai, Vietnamese vice minister of food industry and Polish Vice Minister Janusz Balewski.

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CSO: 4200/833

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

LE DUAN GREETS DUBNA INSTITUTE DIRECTOR ON ANNIVERSARY

OW241842 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 24 Mar 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Mar (VNA)--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory message to Nikolay Bogolyubov, director of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna, on the 30th anniversary of the institute (March 25).

Le Duan exalted the institute's outstanding achievements in nuclear research and its big contributions to the development of science and technology of the socialist countries. "With the whole-hearted assistance of the institute," he wrote, "a contingent of Vietnamese nuclear science workers has been formed. The research on and application of nuclear science in Vietnam has yielded preliminary but very promising results."

"Le Duan reaffirmed the Communist Party and people of Vietnam's full support for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, in his famous statement on January 15, 1986.

He added:

"We firmly believe that the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna will score new and bigger achievements in the consolidation and development of the cooperation among progressive scientists all over the world aimed at using the atomic energy for peaceful purposes and in the struggle to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war for the defence of peace and life on this planet."

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CSO: 4200/833

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

POLISH ORDER OF MERIT--Hanoi, 22 Mar (VNA)--Three Vietnamese senior officials have been awarded the Order of Merit by the People's Republic of Poland for their contributions to consolidating and developing the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Poland. The recipients included To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Hong Ha, alternate member of the party Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the daily NHAN DAN. The distinctions were presented by Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of a visiting Polish government economic delegation, a ceremony held here yesterday in the presence of Vietnamese vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Vu Dinh Lieu and Polish Ambassador Marian Ejma Multanski. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 22 Mar 86] /9599

MARITIME MATERIALS STORE--Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--The Ministry of Maritime Products and the Vietnam Sea Produce Company recently opened a maritime materials store in Ho Chi Minh City. Participating in the display are four Japanese maritime materials companies include Taiyo, one of the biggest maritime product companies in Japan. Fishing nets, maritime engines, facilities for netting and processing sea products and consumer goods are on show. The store serves as a place to introduce maritime materials and receive orders to purchase them from Vietnamese product services and fishermen through sea produce company. Present at the ceremony were Nguyen Tien Trinh and Nguyen Hong Can, respectively minister and vice minister of maritime products, representatives of Japanese companies, and others. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 23 Mar 86 OW] /9599

SWEDISH HOSPITAL ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi, 24 Mar (VNA)--A ceremony was held here on March 22 by the Vietnam-Sweden Children's Hospital to mark its 5th founding anniversary and to name the hospital after the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. Among those present were Dr Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health; Vu Mao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; and representatives of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Commission for Science and Education of the CPV CC, and the Red Cross Association. Swedish Ambassador Erhaard Lindahl and representatives of the Swedish International Development Authorities (SIDA) in Hanoi were also on

hand. Over the past 5 years since its founding (16 March 1981), the Olof Palme Hospital has given treatment to 41,928 in-patients, cured 14,535 serious cases sent in from other hospitals in the country, and conducted 224 scientific research projects, many of which dealt with urgent problems in health care for children. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 24 Mar 86 OW] /9599

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 24 Mar (VNA)--Hungarian Ambassador to Vietnam Bela Benyei held a press conference here today in honour of the 41st national day of the Hungarian People's Republic. The ambassador briefed the press about the achievements of the Hungarian people in the 41 years since liberation. He stressed that at present the Hungarian people are industriously and creatively working to successfully implement the resolutions of the party's 13th congress, the key points of which are to develop industrial and agricultural production, and to raise the people's living standard. "Externally," he said, "Hungary fully supports the principled and well-intentioned peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at halting the nuclear arms race." The Hungarian ambassador expressed his joy at the fruitful development of the relationship between Vietnam and Hungary. The Hungarian people support the three Indochinese peoples' efforts to seek a peaceful and equitable solution to the issues in Southeast Asia, he said. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 24 Mar 86] /9599

GIFT FROM AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY--Hanoi, 24 Mar (VNA)--In furtherance of a cooperation program reached between the two national libraries, the Australian national library has sent a microcomputer, a printing machine, a generator, and other accessories as gift to the Vietnam national library to help the latter complete the compilation of the national bibliography. The gift was delivered at a function here today in the presence of Vietnamese Vice Minister of Culture Vu Khac Lien, Australian Ambassador Ian Stanley Lincoln, and Ms Helen Jarvs, representative of the Australian national library. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 24 Mar 86 OW] /9599

SWEDISH-INDOCHINA COMMITTEE CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 24 Mar (VNA)--The Vietnam-Sweden Friendship Association has extended its greetings to the Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea Committee of Sweden which is holding its annual conference. The message says: "With profound gratitude, the Vietnamese people will forever remember the fine sentiments and the valuable and effective support accorded them by the Swedish Government and people, under the leadership of the late Prime Minister Olof Palme, in their fight against the U.S. imperialists in the past as well as in their national construction and defence at present. "It is our firm belief that the Swedish Government and people under the leadership of Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson will continue with success the noble cause of Prime Minister Olof Palme and the relations of solidarity, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden will continue to strengthen and develop fruitfully." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 24 Mar 86] /9599

BULGARIAN LEADER CONGRATULATED--Hanoi, 24 Mar (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended his warmest congratulations to

Georgi Atanasov on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Vietnamese leader expressed the wish that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties and two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism would constantly consolidate and develop in the interests of the two countries and of peace, democracy, and socialism in the world. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 24 Mar 86] /9599

GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH CAMBODIA--Hanoi VNA March 27--A delegation of the General Department of Geology led by Tran Duc Luong, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and general director of the Department, today ended a week-long visit to Kampuchea. While there, the delegation was received by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. It exchanged notes with a delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Industry led by Vice Minister Yith Preng. The two sides worked out a cooperation plan and reached an agreement which provides that Vietnam will help Kampuchea restore some geological establishments. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 28 Mar 86 OW] /7051

MPR YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES--Hanoi VNA March 29--A delegation of the Revolutionary Youth League of Mongolia headed by its first secretary Tserendorjiyn Naragerel left here today, concluding a fortnight-long visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Community Youth Union. While here, the Mongolian guests paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and were received by Le Quang Dao, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. A program of cooperation between the two youth organizations for the 1986-90 period was signed on this occasion. The delegation also toured Ho Chi Minh City, the northern border province of Lang Son, the southern province of Song Be, and the special zone of Vung Tau-con Dao, and called at the office of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association. Before its departure, the delegation had a briefing with pressmen on the Mongolian youth's activities in national construction and defence. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 29 Mar 86 OW] /7051

PRK TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS GROUP DEPARTS--Hanoi VNA March 29--A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts led by Vice Minister Chim Seng visited Vietnam from March 20-25, at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Transport and Communications. While here the delegation held talks with a delegation of the host ministry headed by Vice Minister Doan Van Xe. The two sides reviewed the implementation of the 1985 cooperation plan and discussed a program for bilateral cooperation for 1986. On March 24, a protocol on transport and communications cooperation between the two countries for 1986 was signed in Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 29 Mar 86 OW] /7051

SRV ATTENDS CEMA MEETING--[No dateline as received] Vietnam attends CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) recently held in Moscow. The delegation was led by Dang Huu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Chairman of Vietnam's Commission for Science and Technology. The session reviewed, among other things, the implementation of the cooperation agreements among the C.M.E.A. members and the further cooperation for quickly developing science and technology in Vietnam and other countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 30 Mar 86 OW] /7051

U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN GREETED--Hanoi VNA April 1--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has extended his warmest greetings to Henry Winston, chairman of the Communist Party USA on his 75th birthday. Le Duan wished Henry Winston the best of health so as "together with the Central Committee of the Communist Party USA to fulfill your noble cause of defending the interests of the working class, the entire laboring people, and the coloreds of the United States, and struggling against the arms race and state monopoly capitalism, and for the rights to life, democracy and racial progress, thus contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of the militant solidarity and friendship between the two parties and countries." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 1 Apr 86] /9365

CSO: 4209/418

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible] solidarity according to conditions [illegible] in each locality and have signed emulation pledges between mass organizations and [illegible] army units. In building the party in border provinces, special importance has been attached to the struggle against enemy psychological warfare. After their military defeat in February 1979, the Chinese expansionists have considered psychological warfare to be [illegible] activities designed to promote their aggressive and hegemonistic schemes. The enemy has considered it important to carefully study the psychology of our ethnic people in border areas prior to spreading [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible]. Based on experience, party committees at various echelons in border provinces have promptly [illegible] and disseminated [illegible] and policies and have [illegible] the enemy's [illegible] and psychological warfare [illegible] cadres and people. This is the most positive measure to [illegible] from being [illegible] and to enable the masses to rapidly distinguish right and wrong and [illegible] combat psychological warfare [illegible] of the enemy. Many village party organizations have guided and combined ideological and organizational tasks, such as in cleansing the areas [illegible], building [illegible], and urging mass organizations to [illegible] in implementing border regulations. In these villages, [illegible] border [illegible] have been [illegible] and the people have [illegible] peace of mind while [illegible] their life, and production. Localities and primary organizations have taken [illegible] administrative measures against violations of the border regulations and [illegible] the transportation, trade, and [illegible] of goods used by the enemy in his psychological warfare.

The close combination of the ideological and organizational tasks in party organizations in border provinces has also been [illegible] by the guidance [illegible] to the [illegible] in stabilizing the people's life and [illegible]. This is an important measure to [illegible] peace of mind which can be considered another form of [illegible]. [illegible] great difficulties [illegible] fighting [illegible] the socialist ideology [illegible]. Party organizations in the villages of [illegible] have developed their self-reliance and self-strengthening [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] living conditions of the [illegible] production, [illegible], and [illegible] conditions to build [illegible] villages.

The lessons drawn from these primary organizations point to the need to [illegible] mass movements [illegible].

the scouts' support point," "For the security and purity of our areas," "For the building of combat villages and district fortresses," "Build the communication network in districts and villages and extend it to key positions," and so on. Through these movements designed to carry out political missions, primary party organizations in border areas have selected tens of thousands of eminent people--who had been tested in actual situations--in order to improve them, admit them to party membership, and train them into core cadres for primary organizations. At the same time, through training and practice in this hotly contested region, party committees at various echelons have helped cadres and party member form a steadfast revolutionary viewpoint and build stable and strong party organizations. In this respect, experiences have shown the need to form and improve a body of key cadres at the grassroots level (including party committee members at various echelons, chairmen of village people's committees, heads of village public security posts, and heads of village militia units and concentrated militia platoons) who are stable and wholesome politically; this is a decisive key factor in guiding successful combat and production activities. To this end, the building of stable and strong district party organizations must be associated with the building of stable and strong party organizations at the grassroots level. It is precisely because of the stability and strength of the body of key cadres that district party committees in the districts of Vi Xuyen and Meo Vac (Ha Tuyen), Bat Xat (Hoang Lien Son), and some others have had the necessary conditions to assist the grassroots level in matters of political guidelines and missions and in closely coordinating political education with the organizational task. The existence of stable and strong party chapters and organizations at the grassroots level will necessarily contribute to the strength of party organizations at the district level. Coordination between districts and the grassroots level will make it necessary to improve the quality of cadres and party members and especially to consider it important to increase the number of party members coming from ethnic minorities so as to create a source of cadres for on-the-spot training.

[illegible]
[illegible]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN COMMEMORATES YOUTH UNION ANNIVERSARY

OW260823 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Mar (VNA)--Celebrating the 55th anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the national daily NHAN DAN today editorially praises the Vietnamese youth's worthy contributions to the glorious tradition of the nation.

The paper says:

"The task of educating the youth in the revolutionary ideology and virtues is of prime importance and urgency. The youth should live and strive for the materialization of the ideal--'All for the socialist fatherland and the happiness of the people' and the ideal of communism."

NHAN DAN also lays emphasis on the necessity to promote the party leadership in youth work through state management and to tackle this work as a component part of the socio-economic strategy.

In another column, the paper says that in its 55 years of existence, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has been decorated twice with the "Order of Ho Chi Minh" and with the "Independence Order," first class (for the youth volunteer force of the anti-U.S. war for national salvation), the "Order of Iron Fortress," first class (for the southern branch of the youth union during the anti-U.S. war), the "Gold Star Order," and the title "Hero of Labour" (for the Ho Chi Minh City youth volunteer force.

NHAN DAN also runs an article by Vu Mao, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, which says:

"The present revolutionary tasks have made it most important to mobilize all youth throughout the country in a socialist emulation drive to boost production, first of all the production of food, consumer goods, and export goods, and overfulfill the 1986 state plan with high productivity, quality, and economic efficiency."

The article appeals to youth organizations at all levels to promote the movements "All for our forward defence outposts" and "For the solidarity of the three forces" (the regular army, the local armed forces, and the militia).

The article also brings out the need to create jobs for the young people and educate them in labour discipline and technical know-how.

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CSO: 4200/033

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF STATE HONORS YOUNG VOLUNTEERS FORCE

[illegible] Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Mar (VNA)--The Council of State has decided to confer the title of "Labour Hero" on the young volunteers force of Ba Chi Minh City on the occasion of the 50th founding anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union today.

The decision was made in recognition of its outstanding achievements over the past years in production and fighting as well as in rallying and educating the young people who lagged behind as a result of the Saigon regime.

Founded in 1978 with the task of a task force in reclaiming waste or over-devastated land, today the force has built many economic bases on newly-reclaimed lands including 22 agricultural and forestry farms with [illegible] ha. of arable land and an asset 150 percent bigger than the initial investment of the state.

Members of the force have dug nearly 7 million cubic metres of earth for irrigation, put [illegible] hectares under crops, built 48 new villages for [illegible] settlers from the city and other provinces.

More significantly, the young volunteers force has been a real "university" to train young men and women with a new outlook on life and work. About [illegible] have matured into able workers and farmers, [illegible] have been admitted to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, [illegible] have become technicians, [illegible] have become management cadres in production collectives or farms. More than [illegible] young delinquents left by the old regime are working in honest conditions.

/9599
CSO: [illegible]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENT

HO CHI MINH, VO NGUYEN GIAP CONGRESS

[illegible] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese [illegible] GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The party and people's committees of Ho Chi Minh City held an achievement-celebration congress at the Hoi Van state farm on 28 March to mark the 5th anniversary of the city's assault youth force. People credited with contributions to building and developing the force attended the congress.

Being its [illegible] at the beginning, the assault youth force of Ho Chi Minh City has now been built into a group of 22 state, general trade, work sites, state farms, enterprises, and schools with the participation of more than [illegible] young men and women, including 17,000 serving on the standing development force. Starting out as a unit totally subsidized by the state to perform short-term duties in various economic building projects, the city's assault youth force has become an economic unit practicing socialist accounting and business procedures. The force is now in charge of managing and organizing production work at 12 state farms and state forestry sites and 7 enterprises with [illegible] hectares of cultivated land. With their economic and technical bases, these establishments have an annual production capacity of 30,000 cubic meters of timber, [illegible] metric tons of paper pulp, [illegible] metric tons of sugar, 1 million bricks and tiles, and [illegible] cubic meters of gravel. They also import and export goods worth [illegible] million rubles.

At present, the force's important task is to quickly reorganize the management system to match that associated with production in diversified business operations and forest and agricultural product processing; to develop agricultural production; to promote the rational use of labor and land; and to ensure the accumulation of capital for the state and for production development. Through these activities, the city's assault youth force will carry out more effectively the task of educating and training a new generation for service to promote national industrialization and to provide cadres for party and state organs, especially economic management cadres.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, the party and Ho Chi Minh City Committee secretary, addressed the congress, hailing the outstanding achievements and great contributions of the city's assault youth to national construction and defense over the past 10 years. In the conditions of a newly liberated city, where the younger generation was composed of many minorities and held many different views, the assault youth force constituted a decisive action for rallying, training, and educating young people for par-

them toward socialist serving socialism. Reality over the past has enabled the city's leadership and people to understand the local younger generation better and has provided them with valuable experience to educate youths and promote their development.

In this Mish City should work out concrete policies suited to the general situation and activity characteristics of the peasant youths so that this force, together with the people's public security and armed forces, may become the pride of each young man and woman and a school for the building of a new type of man capable of assumming collective masters.

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CSO: 4200/9 ml

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

[illegible] THE DONATES LENIN PRIZE MONEY--Hanoi VNA April 1--Nguyen Van Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, today decided to make over to the Vietnamese Children's Fund the 25,000 rubles accompanying the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations" awarded him by the Soviet Union. The sum will go into the construction and enlargement of the Ba Dai School for Deafmutes in Hanoi's Dong Da Precinct and the equipment of the Young Pioneers' School of Ho Chi Minh City's Communist Youth Union. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 1 Apr 86/ /9738/

CSO: [illegible]

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

WORKERS RESETTLED IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

[illegible] Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 1--Over the past 3 years, the central coastal province of Phu Khanh has helped more than 1,750 families, with 16,000 persons, including more than 8,300 work-hands to resettle at new economic zones.

Phu Khanh Province has 980,000 hectares of land, including 200,000 hectares farmland. The rest are forests, hills and wasteland. It has a population of 1.2 million, mostly living in urban centers and farming areas, where population density is 20-30 times higher than in mountain regions.

To make better use of its land and labor force, these years Phu Khanh has been resettling people from densely populated areas to new economic zones in mountain areas. Resettlement has been carried out in three forms: sending people to newly-built, state-invested farms, mobilizing the peasants in thickly populated urban and rural areas to build new economic zones in mountain areas, and helping these agricultural cooperatives which have not enough land to cultivate to build their second establishments in mountain areas.

So doing, the province has helped 2,400 work-hands to become public employees at state farms. Newly-built economic zones have drawn to 1,800 persons, including 800 from Nha Trang city. The new township and various hills districts. They have reclaimed more than 1,700 hectares of wasteland. Ten thousand and three hundred (3,300) families with 4,800 persons have been sent to mountain regions to build second establishments for their agricultural cooperatives. All these measures have brought about a 5.5 [illegible] in the per capita subsistence land in the province.

In the 3 years to come, the province plans to continue with its resettlement program aimed at helping 100,000 people with 40,000 work-hands to resettle at new economic zones.

/9365
CSO: [illegible]

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

ENTERPRISE AUTONOMY IN SUPPLY, SALE DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Dec 85 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Develop Enterprise Autonomy In Managing and Supplying Materials and Selling Products"]

[Text] The supply of materials and the sale of products (including both export and import) fall within the scope of distribution and circulation--a continuous phase in the reproduction process by society. Distribution and circulation are determined by production but, in turn, can have the direct effect of promoting or hampering production development. In the production and business cycle in any industrial enterprise, the supply of materials is the opening phase marking the "entry" while the sale of products is the final stage marking the "exit." Only if the way through both the "entrance" and "exit" is cleared can production and business be performed smoothly and effectively. The length of this cycle determines the moving cycle of the enterprise's floating capital.

At present, the basic characteristic of industrial production in our country is the serious imbalance in materials and energy: Most materials have to be imported and the domestic production also depends to a large extent on imported materials and the effects of nature. Consequently, almost all enterprises have often been put in a passive position with regard to materials and energy.

Though we are running short of materials and products, goods have been stagnating and have not been provided and sold in time, which has led to deterioration and loss. This situation is rather prevalent; beside objective causes, it is also due to inexperience, weakness, and sluggishness in production, distribution, and circulation. For example, the products and materials made do not meet consumption requirements (including those of production and daily life) concerning type, quality, and season; prices are exorbitant; the system in charge of organizing the supply of materials is cumbersome with many levels, grades, and intermediate stages; though still few and rudimentary, preservation and transportation means are used wastefully and ineffectively; and there is a lack of coordination and synchronization among various stages, such as supply, sale, preservation, and transportation. Supply, sale, and transport contracts are not implemented strictly; supply, sale, transport,

and service organizations usually have an overbearing attitude, cause inconveniences to production installations, and "put pressure" on them. This state of affairs has resulted in obstructions at both the "entry" and "exit"; production and business activities have been restrained; productivity, quality, and effectiveness have been low; circulation and production have incurred huge expenditures; and product selling prices have soared beyond the buying power of the market so that enterprises have suffered losses.

To create favorable conditions for enterprises to produce easily, to fulfill the state plan, to really perform economic accounting, and to do business profitably according to the spirit of the resultion of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee, it is necessary, on the one hand, that the state and various sectors, localities, and production installations make great and uniform efforts to build and develop installations producing raw materials and to take combined scientific, technological, and socioeconomic measures to rapidly create stable sources of materials for industrial production. On the other hand, it is necessary immediately to abolish the deeply ingrained bureaucratic centralist-state subsidy system, to resolutely strive to eliminate dilatory and negative practices in supplying materials and selling products, to expand the scope of power of enterprises and develop their activity and initiative, and to join with the state in overcoming difficulties, providing enough materials for production, and soundly organizing the sale of products.

The resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee states: "It is necessary to reorganize the circulation network (material supply, home and foreign trade) and immediately to eliminate unnecessary intermediate stages so that merchandise may go directly from the production place to the consumer (including the direct consumer and consumption for production purposes) by the shortest road and at a reasonable price."

In the new management mechanism, the enterprises' autonomy in managing, supplying, and using materials must be manifested first by their right to take the initiative to create sources of materials to compensate for those insufficiently supplied by the state in order to be able to produce the principal goods according to legally set norms. At the same time, there is the currently widespread and important trend among enterprises to take the initiative to create sources of materials to develop the production of goods above and beyond the legally set norms.

Concerning materials provided by the state according to legally set norms for supplies, enterprises must--right at the beginning of each year and on the basis of the ratified production-technical-financial plan--actively draw up an order for merchandise indicating the types, quantities, and quality of materials, the delivery and reception points, prices, and pace of supply so as to meet production requirements for each short term (quarter and month) of the planned period of time. Based on these orders, enterprises must sign material supply and transport contracts with supply and transport agencies. Strict implementation of these contracts is an especially important and necessary factor enabling enterprises to take the initiative in production and business.

Concerning homemade materials, enterprises must be allowed to positively expand their association with other economic organizations, to invest capital in extending the newly cultivated areas or intensively growing and producing raw materials in the agricultural, forestry, and fishing fields, to organize agencies to purchase raw materials after cooperatives and families have fulfilled their sale obligations, and to collect reusable materials from the people. Enterprises must also actively coordinate with various agencies and schools to study the application of scientific and technological advances in experimentally producing new raw materials and substitutes for import goods, and also in using synthetic raw materials and others, and energy.

Concerning import materials, enterprises must actively use exportation to import the necessary materials to maintain and develop production. Decision No 156-HDBT stipulates that if they have adequate conditions and are authorized by the state, enterprises may borrow foreign currency capital from the bank and foreign countries and enter into economic association with other countries to create sources of materials. While creating such sources, enterprises must also attentively increase their reserve forces, especially with regard to nonperishable materials.

In view of the current shortage of materials, developing the enterprises' initiative in management, limiting wastage and loss to the minimum, strengthening the task of setting norms, and using materials rationally and effectively are a question of practical significance.

To ensure satisfactory sale of products, conditions must be provided for enterprises to directly contact the market as soon as they prepare to draft their production and sale plan, and to sign product sale contracts with their customers; the responsibility for contract execution must also be emphasized.

To reduce unnecessary intermediate stages, Decision No 156-HDBT of the Council of Ministers points out: "For fresh, raw, perishable, and difficult-to-transport products, for production means of special use to certain sectors, and for export products...it is necessary to widely apply the method by which enterprises directly hand them over to households in charge of sale." "If authorized by the Council of Ministers, enterprises producing large quantities of export goods may set up organs specialized in direct import and export and place them under the uniform state management by the Ministry of Foreign Trade."

The enterprises' power to sell products must also be manifested by state regulations authorizing them to sell to other economic units if the sale organizations violate contracts, and to apply the previously proposed price list if it is not yet ratified after the deadline by the competent agency. Moreover, enterprises must be allowed to fix the prices of certain kinds of products according to the state decentralization policy on price management.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

MARITIME PRODUCTS EXPORT--Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--The National Maritime Product Service in the past 5 years (1981-1985) has increased its export value of maritime products to almost 310 million U.S. dollars, surpassing its plan by 40 percent and growing by 3.6 times over the last 5-year plan (1976-1980). The yearly growth rate averages 63 percent. The main export line is frozen shrimps which accounts for 72 percent of the total maritime products. Other items including frozen cuttle fish, fish and dehydrated items have increased in quantity and quality. From two markets and six customers in 1980, the Vietnam Export Maritime Product Service has risen to 11 markets and 36 customers, besides a number of socialist countries, other countries in Southeast Asia, Western Europe, and Japan have imported Vietnamese maritime products. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 23 Mar 86 OW] /9599

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible] INVESTS AN INNOVATION

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BRIEFS

[illegible] CITY WIRED RADIO—Since the liberation of the south, [illegible] City has strongly developed the wired radio broadcasting network throughout the city's [illegible] wards. Beginning with only a single 100-watt transmitter, a station, and a public loudspeaker in 1975, the city now has [illegible] stations and more than [illegible] loudspeakers, ranking itself as one of the southern cities with the largest number of loudspeakers. In many city wards, a loudspeaker has been installed in every home. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT [illegible] Mar 86 BK] [illegible]

[illegible] WIRED RADIO—[illegible] Province has now set up [illegible] wired and wireless radio stations at the district, city, and provincial levels, with [illegible] out of [illegible] villages and city wards in the province having their own radio stations and [illegible] out of [illegible] districts and cities having ultrashortwave transmitting stations to serve nearly [illegible] public loudspeakers and [illegible] home loudspeakers. Apart from relaying Vietnamese-language programs broadcast by the provincial and district radio stations, the village wired radio stations have developed their own [illegible]-language programs to support the implementation of local political tasks and successfully encourage people of all nationalities to carry out party and state policies. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT [illegible] Mar 86 BK] [illegible]

SOVIET SPECIALISTS [illegible] [illegible]—On 16 and 23 February, tens of thousands of Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet specialists participated in the socialist labor day to accelerate tasks at the Tri An and Hoa Binh hydroelectric power construction sites, the [illegible] Thermal Power [illegible], the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil and natural gas enterprise, the Vung Tau [illegible] factory, and the [illegible] and [illegible] hydroelectric power construction sites, which are considered outstanding units in this socialist [illegible]. [Summary] [Hanoi [illegible] in Vietnamese [illegible] Mar 86] [illegible]

[illegible] PORT CAPACITY INCREASED—Hanoi VNA March [illegible]—[illegible] port has been opened to 1,000-ton freighters coming in from [illegible] River—south [illegible] Province, along the [illegible] and the [illegible] Rivers. Although the [illegible] of [illegible] Transport Enterprise No [illegible], [illegible], the port could only handle freighters under [illegible] tons. Efforts have been made to clear some [illegible] cubic meters of silt and mud from the river bed to a depth of [illegible] meters. So far, many ships with a tonnage of 1,000 or under have called at [illegible] Port. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English [illegible] GMT [illegible] Mar 86 OW] [illegible]

NEW BRIDGE OPENED—Hanoi VNA March [illegible]—The [illegible] Bridge on Highway [illegible], south of Danang, capital of Quang Nam-Danang Province, was opened to traffic yesterday. The bridge, [illegible] meters long and [illegible] meters wide, has two lanes, each [illegible] meters wide, for motor vehicles, and two [illegible]-meter passages on either side for pedestrians. The bridge was completed ahead of schedule by the Bridge Building Enterprise No [illegible] under the Union of Transport Enterprises No [illegible] in honor of the [illegible] liberation day of the province (March [illegible]). [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English [illegible] GMT [illegible] Mar 86 OW] [illegible]

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[illegible] (Hanoi [illegible] in [illegible] 27 Nov 89) p 1

[illegible] to Dang Thanh Binh, member of the party Central Committee and vice-minister of the Nationalities Commission: "Further Strengthen the Nationalities Issues Due to Nationalists Lands Has Ten Strategic Questions" [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Out [illegible] in a unified study [illegible] of many nationalities. According to the population census and survey of nationalities [illegible] in 1979 throughout our country, more than 50 nationalities [illegible] [illegible] the struggle to build and defend our country, the minority nationalities and ethnic minorities have traditionally joined into the Vietnamese national community.

The mutual aid of ethnic people around each other [illegible] all mountain, [illegible] highland, and border regions, and are endowed by defined and [illegible] [illegible].

These regions boast an abundant [illegible] position and possess [illegible] [illegible] economic potential and natural resources. However, under the influence of natural conditions and living environments and [illegible] as a consequence of [illegible] and exploitation regimes taking place throughout our history, there are disparities in economic and cultural development level and differences in customs and habits [illegible] between the major and minority nationalities as well as among the ethnic minorities themselves.

The [illegible], traditions, and [illegible] have always taken advantage of and deepened these disparities among various nationalities in order to carry out their aggressive, dominant, and divisive aims.

In view of these characteristics and situation, each group in our country, and party has considered "the correct solution to the nationalities problem to be one of the strategic missions of the Vietnamese revolution."[1]

After implementing the party policy on nationalities in the past 40 years, we have scored great achievements, [illegible] changed the political, economic,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

between our army and people; it is necessary to smash the scheme plot to use merchandise and psychological warfare to win over our people, to establish connections, to plant henchmen, and to build reactionary bases to oppose and sabotage us from inside..... In the Central Highlands, we must intensify resolutely against the plot of bandits and henchmen of U.S. imperialism and of the expansionists to aggravate prejudices and suspicions among various nationalities in an attempt to incite followers to oppose and sabotage the revolution. Therefore, it is more urgent than ever to strengthen the united bloc of all nationalities.

/Economy and culture in the ethnic minority regions must be developed at a higher speed/. The principal task required by the nationalities policy in the present stage of socialist revolution is thoroughly to apply the principle of equality of all nationalities and to create the necessary conditions to eradicate economic and cultural discrepancies between the ethnic minorities and the majority nationality. Toward this end, the nationalities policy must be thoroughly understood and substantiated by specific tasks of each echelon and each sector and must be achieved by setting forth for long-term and yearly plans. Economic and cultural development must be accelerated by daily increasing the extent of investments and by stepping up three revolutions in the ethnic minority regions--especially in the border areas and the highlands, along the Truong Son range, and in the Central Highland and western Nam Bo--according to the principle of properly exploiting local strengths and advancing by relying on agriculture and forestry, and according to the absolute necessity of using land while combining agriculture with forestry and properly organizing specialized production alongside general business activities; it is necessary to get rid of the tendency toward self-sufficiency by expanding economic relations between the mountain regions and delta and by stepping up import and export, thereby solving the problem of food and clothing and meeting the daily needs of local people. Meanwhile, we must attentively coordinate the intensive building of the district level with the reorganization of production from the grassroots level on up, gradually build material and technical bases, vigorously develop the potential--including both material and hidden wealth--of the mountain regions, properly apply technical measures, strive to endow tribal regions with stable production means, put an end to unwarranted changes of place of residence, and basically complete the nomads' settlement movement in the near future. Efforts must be exerted to gradually develop the economy of mountain regions and to advance the ethnic minorities in our country toward socialist industrialization with the same tempo as for the entire country.

/It is necessary to continuously heighten revolutionary vigilance, to satisfactorily maintain public order and security and consolidate national defense, and to consolidate and strengthen proletarian dictatorship/. Along with economic and cultural development, it is always necessary to properly maintain public order and security and strengthen national defense. Minority nationalities must be constantly instructed to exercise revolutionary vigilance and to get ready to fight. The organization of village militia and public security forces must be strengthened and their quality improved to make them stable and powerful. The tasks in the army rear area must be done properly, troop

recruitment completed every year, and a powerful reserve built up gradually. It is necessary to coordinate economic construction closely with national defense and to strenuously reinforce border villages and districts to make them wholesome, stable, and strong, and to turn them into a steel-like belt of "people's security" and "all-people's national defense" to firmly protect the fatherland frontier.

As a tool of proletarian dictatorship, the administration must be strengthened and consolidated to fulfill its function of fighting against internal enemies and external aggressors and to really act as an effective instrument of the people in promoting the present revolutionary cause.

/It is necessary to intensify the revolutionary mass movement, to reinforce and expand the party, to actively train and improve and properly employ both tribal cadres and those coming from deltas to mountain regions to perform their missions/. In view of the present situation, it is highly important to proselyte ethnic minorities with the objective of satisfactorily meeting requirements of the revolutionary mission in tribal regions. To meet this demand, there must be a deep knowledge and understanding of the psychology, customs, habits, educational level, and living conditions of each ethnic minority in order to devise suitable policies, measures, and organizational forms. Tribal core cadres and prestigious persons (including retired cadres, patriarchs, old villagers, etc.) in each tribe must be relied on to motivate and teach the masses to implement party and state policies. If discussed democratically by primary party organizations and tribal core cadres, all jobs will be done voluntarily and well by the masses.

All localities must plan to develop the party within each tribe and to concretize party membership criteria; at the same time, they must link party reinforcement and expansion with the organization of revolutionary mass movements and the training and improvement of tribal cadres. Greater importance must be attached to forming ethnic minority cadres in the uplands, Central Highlands, areas along the Truong Son Range, and so on where the number of cadres is still insufficient and their composition inadequate. Special attention must be paid to the question of creating sources of cadres, training them from the level of centralized schools and courses, and planning the availability of cadres for each sector, district, and primary organization. It is of the utmost importance to properly implement appropriate policies and systems of treatment for tribal cadres and those coming from deltas to mountain regions to perform their mission.

/Party leadership for the task concerning various nationalities must be further strengthened/. The policy toward various nationalities is a major one of the party and state. The implementation of this policy has many aspects and concerns many sectors. Moreover, the nationalities issue is involved in the struggle between us and the enemy and linked to the fierce struggle between two roads which is taking place every day in hotly contested areas, such as those along the northern border, and in regions such as the Central Highlands, which are being subject to vigorous socioeconomic changes. Consequently, new problems arise every day and at all moments from nationalities affairs

and require that party committees at all echelons exercise close guidance and promptly meet the demands of daily life. Actual facts over the past 40 years have demonstrated that wherever party committees at various echelons, the local administration, and leaders of all sectors strictly guide nationalities affairs, these localities and sectors will register great achievements in implementing the party-state policy toward various nationalities. Therefore, as pointed out in the resolution of the Fifth National Party Congress, we must try by all means to ensure that "each echelon and sector satisfactorily implement the nationalities policy of the party within the realm of their responsibilities and capabilities."

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